

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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RAYMOND POINCARÉ SUPPORTS HERIOT POLICY IN SENATE

Confidence Is Voted in French Prime Minister—Satisfactory Understanding Is Reached

FRANCE ATTACHED TO CAUSE OF PEACE

Ex-Premier Utters a Warning, Not an Admonition—Situation Is Saved

By Special Cable

PARIS, July 12.—Raymond Poincaré voted for Edouard Herriot after hearing his explanations in the Senate. This fact sufficiently reveals the truth about the situation. M. Herriot is regarded by the Senate as the continuator of the Poincaré policy at the London Conference. All the parties in the Senate, Radicals and Conservatives, signed a resolution which was carried by practically the whole of the members, only 17 dissenting. This resolution affirms that France is profoundly attached to the cause of peace, and the Senate expresses confidence in the Government pursuing, in accord with the Allies, the execution of the Treaty of Versailles, to assure France of reparations and security.

While M. Herriot laid more stress than did M. Poincaré on the possibilities of international friendships, he affirms his intention of sticking strictly to the Treaty, not allowing himself to be dispossessed of French rights. France maintains its liberty of action in case of German default, and will not give up pledges except for their equivalent. The Reparation Commission is not to be deprived of its powers.

Ramsay MacDonald has evidently been misinformed about the lengths to which M. Herriot can go. Had he not paid his flying visit and accepted largely the French viewpoint, there is little doubt that M. Herriot would have fallen last Tuesday. But the situation is saved and M. Poincaré's speech was not an attack but an admonition. It was an analysis of the whole problem of nearly 20,000 words and will be printed as a sort of textbook for Senators and Deputies.

There were occasional duels between M. Herriot and M. Poincaré, but the general understanding is regarded as satisfactory between the statesmen. Should M. Herriot depart seriously from French policy, he will undoubtedly run the risk of being overthrown on his return from London.

Enslavement of Germany

Envisaged by Reich Press

By Special Cable

BERLIN, July 12.—The outcome of the Paris conversations has greatly encouraged the Nationalists. The *Lokal Anzeiger* speaks of the "new great disappointments" and declares that M. Herriot and Mr. MacDonald are preparing a second Versailles Treaty for the enslavement of Germany, but the Democratic press is even more pessimistic. The Berliner Tagblatt points to the grave consequences that the London conference may possibly have on the internal political situation in Germany. Another Liberal paper asks the Allies not to forget that just as the British and French governments have to contend with strong oppositions, the German Government must draw a very active Opposition to its support.

The apprehension in labor circles that Germany's workmen will be called upon to bear the chief burden of the Dawes scheme was the subject of conference between the labor union leaders and the Government here yesterday. The workmen, labor union delegates, declared they were being overtaxed already, while the wealthy classes were dealt with most leniently and paid much less than the corresponding classes of other countries.

Dr. Luther, Minister of Finances, tried to quiet them by promising an increase in income tax and a tax on inflation, but he did not believe the State would derive much benefit from a tax on property, since the industrialists, owing to the present financial crisis, were demanding permission to postpone the payment of property tax.

This reply, in connection with the statement, Dr. Gustav Stresemann made at Elberfeld recently, that Germany could not consent to the internationalization of the eight-hour day, and the Government's endeavors to introduce high protective tariffs is greatly agitating the working classes here. The Government, they aver, wants to pass the Dawes report by their help and then burden them with the payment through direct and indirect taxation, and finally to carry out inner political changes against them.

BRUSSELS, July 11.—The Chamber of Deputies continued yesterday afternoon the discussion of the foreign affairs budget. Carton de Wiart, former Prime Minister, stated that in his opinion, a double mistake was made at Versailles, first in not fixing the penalties for German default. President Wilson proposed the sum of 100,000,000 gold marks, which was accepted by Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, but Georges Clemenceau and Mr. Lloyd George refused, so as not to disturb public opinion in their countries. The second mistake was in including war pensions in the German debt.

Emile Vandervelde, Socialist, said he approved of the foreign policy of his Government, adding that Georges Thénard and Paul Hyman, in their London visit would have the support of the whole Parliament.

Boston Yard Honored by Visit From U. S. Secretary of Navy



CURTIS D. WILBUR RECEIVED BY OFFICIALS AS HE ALIGHTS FROM AUTOMOBILE

TEN ARE ADDED TO CANADIAN HOUSE

Redistribution Bill Increases Representation on Prairie

OTTAWA, Ont., July 12.—(Special)—An additional 10 seats are provided for in the Redistribution Bill, which was presented in Parliament last night. A special committee has been toiling over the measure since March last and has come to an agreement on all but four ridings under the new bill. There will be 245 members in the House of Commons instead of 235 as at present and the unit of representation will be 36,283.

Nova Scotia alone will have fewer members, 14 instead of 16, Quebec being the pivotal Province of redistribution is unchanged, with its 65 members. Ontario, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island remain the same with 82, 11 and 4, respectively. Manitoba increases from 15 to 17; Saskatchewan from 16 to 21; Alberta from 12 to 16, and British Columbia from 13 to 14.

The Yukon retains its one representative. As a result of the re-shuffling of constituencies, Toronto gets four new seats, Montreal one, Winnipeg one, and Vancouver one. The increase in representation from the prairie provinces prefigures the possibility of a strengthening of the Progressive Party at the next federal election.

World News in Brief

Washington—A month's absence from Washington, at least two days of which will be spent in Paris, is planned by Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, on the visit abroad with the American Bar Association's delegation to the international meeting of the association.

Mexico City—The Japanese Government has addressed a communication to the Mexican Federation of Chambers of Commerce, requesting to be placed in touch with Mexican producers for the purpose of placing orders for raw materials previously purchased in the United States.

Dublin (AP)—The new army bill of the Gaeltacht, or Irish Free State Government, just introduced in the Dail, imposes on all officers a new form of oath. In addition to the ordinary oath to obey orders the officers will have to swear that they "will not join or be members of or subscribe to any political society or organization, whatever, or any secret society whatever."

Geneva—Charles C. Bauer of New York, officially representing the League of Nations Nonpartisan Association, has arrived here and has established the offices of an international club to assist the League in the reception of a large number of Americans who are coming here to study League activities.

Washington—Practically all important industries showed decreased employment during the last two months as compared with a year ago. Largest reductions in pay rolls were reported in the automobile, iron and steel and women's clothing business.

London (AP)—The Dean of Lincoln has just returned home from America, where, for the second time in two years, he went successfully for funds to add to the Lincoln Cathedral Repair Fund. Last year the dean collected about \$30,000 in the United States. This year he received \$15,000, a deficit of \$15,000. The cathedral at Lincoln is one of the standard sights for tourists in England.

Ottawa—Movies and stories depicting members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police as dashing heroes in black uniforms and red sashes, with buttons, were frowned upon yesterday as unwelcome publicity by Col. Courtland Starness, commissioner of the R. C. M. P. in an address before the twentieth annual convention of the Chief Constables' Association of Canada.

Albany—Gasoline has dropped to 18 cents a gallon here and to 17 cents in Schenectady.

SECRETARY OF NAVY INSPECTS FACILITIES OF BOSTON YARD

British Firm to Build New Zealand Works

By Special Cable

AUCKLAND, N. Z., July 12.—The largest contract of the kind in New Zealand history for the erection of head works and a power house at Arapuni, on the Waikato River, has been let to the British firm of Armstrong & Whitworth Company for £1,175,652.

The project is the largest of the national water-power schemes and has been discussed and planned for the last seven years. It involves the diversion and impounding of Waikato, the longest river in New Zealand, and ultimately Arapuni may develop 160,000 horsepower serving the northern half of the North Island.

The Government, and in general will sell power. The contractors are to finish from 13 to 14.

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PRINCE TO VISIT SOUTH AFRICA

By Special Cable

CAPE TOWN, July 12.—The Christian Science Monitor reported that the Prince of Wales has accepted the Government's invitation to visit South Africa. He will be unable, however, to come this year and the date of his visit will be announced later.

Mr. Wilbur is here partly to investigate the disposal of the wartime naval construction plant at Squantum, which the Government is desirous of selling. A short time ago the Navy Department was about to issue a call for bids on the plant, but according to Mr. Wilbur it was withdrawn on request of Channing H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts, who seemed to think it might be put to some better use than if it were sold indiscriminately. Secretary Wilbur added that he might meet an unknown private bidder for the plant who is said to be a Boston man.

Accompanied by Rear Admiral Julian L. Latimer, judge advocate, and by Capt. Walter R. Gherardi, aide-de-camp, Secretary Wilbur arrived from Portsmouth shortly after 10 o'clock. He was received by the commanding officer of the Navy Yard and other officers, and received the traditional value of 19 guns from the C. S. S. Southerner. His first words after shaking hands with the receiving party were "And now, let's go aboard the old Constitution. I'm very curious to see it."

The Secretary visited the Fore River shipyards, the Hingham naval station and the South Boston drydock this afternoon, after lunching with the Commandant.

The U. S. S. Utah, one of the boats mentioned by Mr. Wilbur as being in need of repairs, leaves Boston next Monday with 300 naval reservists aboard for a practice cruise of two weeks. It has to make similar cruises from Charleston, S. C., and from Hampton Roads, Va., without going into drydock, owing to lack of dry dock.

The Florida will arrive from Newport, R. I., within the next few days and was scheduled to be thoroughly overhauled, fitted with a double-bottomed hull and equipped with oil-burning engines. All this is made impossible by lack of funds, said Secretary Wilbur.

RESERVES ON ANNUAL CRUISE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 12—Naval Reserves of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, comprising the third naval district, today held their annual drill duty afloat. Nine vessels will be manned by the reserves, and with one exception will cruise in New England waters, assembling in New York harbor on July 24 for the annual inspection. Six Eagle boats and three light craft comprise the fleet.

London—Andrew W. Mellon on arival here stated that his visit was to be a private one and that he was going to enjoy a holiday in England.

London—Three American boys—Harold Granstrom, Donald Williams and Elynn Faulkus yesterday won the Daily Mail gold cup in the international dairy judging competition at Haywards Heath by 96 points against the English team. The winners belong to Whiteside County, Illinois. They were picked from 49,000 American boys.

Brussels—Five hundred professors and students of Harvard, Chicago, Montreal, Toronto and other North American universities, who have been visiting the battlefields of Flanders, were guests of the Belgian University Federation Club at a banquet last night. After seeing the sights of the Capital, they plan to leave for Paris to attend the Olympics.

London—Will Rogers, actor and humorist, "roped" William G. McAdoo, unsuccessful candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, for a public interview when the former spotted the latter sitting in the orchestra of a New York theater. The actor asked him to stand for a portrait. Mr. McAdoo came back in a follow-up: "Now that the convention is over let's all get together behind the Democratic candidate and elect him." Actor and politician were cheered.

London (AP)—Built with a view to flying round the world, a giant air cruiser is to be built at Southampton. The plane has two large floats, is driven by a 650-horsepower engine, and carries a crew of five. The plane will have a cruising speed of 80 miles an hour and a full-out speed of 100 miles.

Belrat, Syria (AP)—London to Bagdad by air.

London—The new army bill of the Gaeltacht, or Irish Free State Government, just introduced in the Dail, imposes on all officers a new form of oath.

In addition to the ordinary oath to obey orders the officers will have to swear that they "will not join or be members of or subscribe to any political society or organization, whatever, or any secret society whatever."

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concerning what Mr. McAdoo's attitude would be following his defeat. He has won much praise for his move. Bernard Baruch, a strong McAdoo backer, was among the first to congratulate the victorious ticket. Governor "Al" Smith did not hesitate either to join the ranks directly after the nomination so as to add strength and harmony to the party.

What Tammany will do is causing some apprehension. Mayor Hylan, once the enemy of Tammany, now has a good-sized following in it, and though he could hardly make much headway himself, it is believed he might split the organization and wreck the party's hopes in this State if he came out against the ticket.

NEW PEACE SOCIETY BACKS DRAFT PLAN

Just Incorporated in California, It Will Teach War Futility Through Motion Picture

By a Staff Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., July 12.—Long moratoria for the debtor nations of Europe and ad interim loans on the Austrian and Dawes models are the only sound economic methods to stabilize world currency and revive international trade, Irving Fisher, Yale economist, told the Commonwealth Club here today. The slowness of recovery is due, he said, in large part to failure of America to assume her just obligations growing out of the war, which has resulted in perpetuating two millionaires burdening Europe: namely, militarism and neglect of huge public debts.

Professor Fisher spoke eloquently for a league of nations and a world court. His statement that he had yesterday challenged Senator Hiram Johnson to a debate in San Francisco during the summer on the merits and demerits of the League brought 700 members to their feet in spontaneous and prolonged cheering. He added:

The plan now recommended by Mr. Dawes, or something like it, undoubtedly would have been not only recommended but put in force long before, if America had been the aggressor. The reason such a plan was not carried out for Germany, but was carried out only for Austria and other little nations was because France was willing to let a little Austria recover, but was not willing to let a great Germany recover.

The Englishman virtually told the Frenchman that he ought to let Germany recover, in view of Germany's power to repay reparations, but the practical Frenchman replied: Ah, but if Germany recovers sufficiently to pay us, she will recover sufficiently to fight us instead.

What France desires, above all else in security. She wants reparations, but she wants security more. She is a shell-shocked country, in more ways than one, but for Germany.

This explains the so-called military arm of France today. As George P. Auld, formerly with the Reparations Commission, has said, America has a big responsibility in thus throwing France back on her own resources. France really wanted not only that America should join the League of Nations, including Article X, the safeguard against invasion, but also that we should agree to a special treaty, a sort of special Article X, between England, France and America, to spring to the rescue of France again in case of another unprovoked attack by Germany.

The plan just now in the League, Article X, had all, and accepted that special treaty the whole history of Europe since 1919, would have been different. France would then have felt herself secure. She would have known that Germany would never attack her in view of the fact that to do so would bring down upon her instant retribution from France, but from England and the United States. Under these circumstances there would never be any attack; and there would be no occasion for the United States to send troops abroad. The mere willingness to send them would make the actual sending out of the question. France under these circumstances would never have kept her army of 700,000 men at home, but, instead, the Ruhr and would long before have allowed a sensible settlement of the reparation question so that Germany could pay to the utmost of her capacity.

Ocean City, N. J.—Russia, without being understood, is being "maligned and persecuted," Wilbur K. Thomas of Philadelphia, member of the Friends' Service Commission, told the Friends' General Conference in session here.

MONDAY'S EVENTS
Lecture-Stories, Children's Museum, Jamaica Plain, 8 p. m. Leather Exposition, Mechanical Building, Opening day.
RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES
MONDAY
WNAC, The Shepard Stores, Boston, Mass. (275 Meters)
10:30 a. m.—WNAC Women's Club takes
4 p. m.—Shepard Colonial Orchestra.
4 p. m.—Copley-Plaza Trio.
6 p. m.—Children's half-hour.
6:30 p. m.—W.M.C.A. summer dance, Hotel Westminster Orchestra.
7:10 p. m.—"Limericks," Billy B. Van of "The Dream Girl."
8:15 p. m.—From the Copley Theater, "Wallpaper," a domestic incident by Margaret Kaye and Cyril Pitch. "Candide," a comedy by George Bernard Shaw.

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WALK-OVER'S FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

ONE look at the Walk-Over Angle oxford and you know why oxfords are so popular for sport wear this summer. Walk-Over style, snug fit, and comfort have made oxfords the leading tailored sport style in a season of tailored shoes.

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grain saddle-genuine
Plantation crepe rubber soles.

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2359 Washington St., Roxbury

LA FOLLETTE BALKS ON RADIO SPEECHES; PREFERS GESTURES

(Continued from Page 1)

Republicans in some of the eastern states is also seen by Senator Moses because the great business interests of this section which have been friendly to President Coolidge are also friendly to Mr. Davis.

U. S. ALOOFNESS SAID TO RETARD EUROPE

Yale Economist Declares Franco-German Problem Would Be Settled With America in League

By a Staff Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., July 12.—Articles of incorporation for a "World Peace Society," with headquarters in San Francisco, have been filed with Frank C. Jordan, Secretary of State for California. The society is made nonpolitical, nondenominational, and barred to no race or creed, its "sole purpose being to abolish war and bring universal peace to all nations." Lionel Sterling of Los Angeles is named president of the society. In an interview for The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Sterling said:

We have been organized informally for about a year. A wealthy Californian, whose name I am not now at liberty to divulge, is financing the peace movement, which we will start on the educational side, and the motion picture will be used to teach the proved futilities of war. Sensationalism will be avoided, for only as we learn to think about and love the amenities of peace and good will can war be outlawed.

The Monitor peace plan is a fine contribution to the cause of world peace. It will bear good fruit. It is just such ideas as this that the World Peace Society will promote and keep fresh before public thought. The conscription of wealth equally with man power in time of war would help to prove quickly how little of war is actually "inevitable" and how much it is based purely on commercialized selfishness and the lust for power.

The World Peace Society, the National League for Peace and Freedom and similar organizations are organizing protest against "Mobilization Day" as scheduled by the War Department for Sept. 12.

DETROIT "Y" WIDENS SERVICE

DETROIT, July 12 (Special Correspondence)—Extension of the Detroit Young Men's Christian Association's service work into outlying districts of the city will be the principal new department which is being perfected here by William P. Harms, of the Chicago Y. M. C. A. The department of branch development, as it will be known, will seek to interest residents of the districts selected for development in efforts to erect branches. There are four branches of the local association now, one in Highland Park and three in Detroit.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Theater
Copley—"A Successor to Calamity," 8:20. Keith—"Vaudeville, 2, 8.
Tremont—"In Bamville," 8.
Wilbur, Fay Bainter in "The Dream Girl," 8:15.
St. James—"Kempy," 8:15.
Photoplay
Colonial—"The Thief of Bagdad," 2:10.
8:10.
Park—"Secrets," 2:20, 8:20.

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Marsh Sun Shade, \$7.50
Made of best artificial leather mounted on baked enamel brackets.
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Status of Chinese Legations Considered

London, July 12.—EXCHANGE of views between Washington and London regarding the raising of the British and American legations at Peking to embassies as the result of Soviet Russia's decision to appoint a full-bladed ambassador to China has not brought a definite understanding on the question. It is stated the British are inclined to change the Peking legation to an embassy, despite the diplomatic precedence the Soviet Ambassador would have over the British Minister.

If Japan decides to follow the lead of Russia and raise the Japanese legation at Peking to embassy status, it is believed the British authorities are likely to consider the question.

BRAZIL MINIMIZES REBEL MOVEMENTS

Insurrection Confined to City of Sao Paulo—Deny Rio Grande Affected by Attacks

Buenos Aires, July 12 (AP)—The Brazilian Foreign Office in a statement cabled to its diplomatic representatives abroad declares the insurrectionary movement is confined to the city of Sao Paulo and that the rebels are completely dominated by the federal forces, says a dispatch from Rio Janeiro to La Nacion.

The statement denies as "false and alarming" information regarding the alleged spread of the movement to the State of Rio Grande. The dispatch, which is under date of yesterday, quotes the statement in part as follows:

Perfect order reigns in Rio Grande.

The movement in Sao Paulo is no more than a mutiny provoked by part of the state military police, to which part of the federal garrison has joined. This movement meanwhile, thanks to the immediate energetic measures taken by the federal and state governments, has been circumscribed to the capital of Sao Paulo without affecting the interior parts of the State or other parts of the country.

Gen. President Da Camara resisted and efficiently maintained his authority as such before the arrival of the federal forces sent to his aid. Today the rebels are completely dominated by legal (federal) forces sent through Santos and over the Central Brazilian Railway, consisting of perfectly prepared cavalry, infantry, light and heavy artillery, tanks and aviators, which have already surrounded Sao Paulo and reached the very center of the city.

Meanwhile they are not precipitating the surrender of the rebels, not wishing to destroy the city with artillery fire, which is restricted to destruction of the rebels' barracks and food supplies. The Government infatuated in position on the rebels and cutting off their retreat. Cavalry forces (this Friday) afternoon took many rebel prisoners and captured 21 machine guns.

The Central Brazilian Railway is resuming normalization of its services which was the only section interrupted. From tomorrow six daily passenger trains will be run between Rio Janeiro and Mogi Das Cruzes 44 kilometers from the theater of the military revolt.

These circumstances would never be any occasion for the United States to send troops abroad. The mere willingness to send them would make the actual sending out of the question. France under these circumstances would never have kept her army of 700,000 men at home, but, instead, the Ruhr and would long before have allowed a sensible settlement of the reparation question so that Germany could pay to the utmost of her capacity.

Ocean City, N. J.—Russia, without being understood, is being "maligned and persecuted," Wilbur K. Thomas of Philadelphia, member of the Friends' Service Commission, told the Friends' General Conference in session here.

BIG CROWDS SEE FLEET
VANCOUVER, July 14 (Special Correspondence)—The number of visitors to the British special service squadron from the commencement of its cruise to the time of its departure from Vancouver today almost touched the 2,000,000 mark. During the stay of the ships here they were inspected by visitors approaching 10,000 a day in number. At Victoria upward of 50,000 people saw the fighting ships, while at Honolulu visitors exceeded 47,000.

Jewelry Repair Work
For quality, workmanship and price advantage consult

REN FREW
728-24 Little Building, Boston

LURA B. COOK Shampooing—Water Wave (New York Method)

MARCELLING—MANICURING Complete line of Miss Huntington's famous nail polish. Mail Orders Filled.

128A Tremont St., Boston

Ask for Mrs. Parick

Palmer's Corset Store

52 Winter Street, Boston

Summer Shop, Magnolia, Mass.

Model 755. Full cut. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Model 756. Envelope Chemise

Model 757. Step-In Pantie

Model 758. Full cut. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Model 759. Band Top Vest

Model 760. Elastic Knee Bloomers

Model 761. Double Roll Stock in size. Full cut. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Model 762. Double Roll Stock in size. Full cut. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Model 763. Double Roll Stock in size. Full cut. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Model 764. Double Roll Stock in size. Full cut. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Model 765. Double Roll Stock in size. Full cut. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Model 766. Double Roll Stock in size. Full cut. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Model 767. Double Roll Stock in size. Full cut. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Model 768. Double Roll Stock in size. Full cut. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Model 769. Double Roll Stock in size. Full cut. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Model 770. Double Roll Stock in size. Full cut. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Model 771. Double Roll Stock in size. Full cut. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Model 772. Double Roll Stock in size. Full cut. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Model 773. Double Roll Stock in size. Full cut. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Model 774. Double Roll Stock in size. Full cut. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Model 775. Double Roll Stock in size. Full cut. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Model 776. Double Roll Stock in size. Full cut. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Model 777. Double Roll Stock in size. Full cut. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Model 778. Double Roll Stock in size. Full cut. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Model 779. Double Roll Stock in size. Full cut. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Model 780. Double Roll Stock in size. Full cut. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Model 781. Double Roll Stock in size. Full cut. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Model 782. Double Roll Stock in size. Full cut. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Model 783. Double Roll Stock in size. Full cut. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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Model 789. Double Roll Stock in size. Full cut. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Model 790. Double Roll Stock in size. Full cut. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Model 791. Double Roll Stock in size. Full cut. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Model 792. Double Roll Stock in size. Full cut. Satisfaction guaranteed.

TURKS HOLD FLIERS TO INSPECT PLANES

American Around-the-World Aviators Delayed at Constantinople—British Are in Japan

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 12 (AP)—The American army fliers engaged in a round-the-world attempt have been delayed here following their arrival from Aleppo on Thursday through the desire of the Turkish authorities to examine their three machines. The aviators had intended to leave for Bucharest the morning following their arrival, but the Turks insisted upon a delay while several of their aviators and military officers inspected the planes.

The fliers finally left Constantinople at 6:10 o'clock this morning, Greenwich time, for Bucharest.

The fliers flew 1000 miles from Bagdad to Constantinople in 24 hours, including a night at Aleppo. They followed the Bagdad railroad. The arrival of the fliers took the American colony by surprise. The military attaché had gone to Konia to arrange for their landing there.

Lieutenant Lowell H. Smith, the commander of the flight, and his five comrades had an uneventful trip from Aleppo, which they left at 6 o'clock Thursday morning. The fliers say the country looked refreshingly green after the monotonous aspect of the Persian and Mesopotamian deserts.

Although the engines have been working splendidly they will be replaced with new ones at Brough, on the northern tip of Scotland, where pontoons will be substituted for the wheeled landing gear preparatory to the passage of the Atlantic. Their route for this part of the trip lies over the Orkney and Faroe Islands, Iceland, Greenland and thence to Labrador. The aviators do not expect it to be as arduous as the hop over the Pacific.

KASUMIGAURA, Japan, July 12 (AP)—Maj. A. Stuart MacLaren, the British aviator flying around the world, left here at 2:20 this afternoon for Minato, at the northern end of the main island of Japan. From there he will start across the Pacific.

BIG DIAMOND RUSH IN AFRICA REPORTED

By Special Cable

CAPE TOWN, July 12—What is reported to be the biggest diamond rush in the history of South Africa took place this morning on the Zekofontein banks of the Vaal River where a farm owner discovered diamonds some time ago and has been making £2000 to £3000 a week.

Today in accordance with legislation passed, a neighboring area was thrown open. More than 3000 took part in the rush and several hundred claims were pegged. The farm owner said the largest stone had been of 24 carats and was worth more than £5000. It was discovered one week ago when a little mining camp has now sprung up on the vein.

CANADA SEEKING JAPANESE TRADE

OTTAWA, July 12 (AP)—Referring to the "somewhat tense" feeling now existing between the United States and Japan, Premier King said in the House of Commons yesterday that "if our commercial agencies will take advantage of the psychology of the situ-

ation, there is a chance for Canada to develop immensely the trade between Canada and Japan."

"We are endeavoring to secure by diplomatic methods what perhaps our friends to the south of us have despaired of obtaining in that way," he added.

The Premier made these statements while informing the House that the Government would discuss with Nippon the admission of Japanese women to Canada. He said that the Immigration Department should exercise closer scrutiny. A. W. Neil, an independent member from British Columbia, urged the cancellation of the gentlemen's agreement regarding immigration from Japan.

ADVERTISING MEN ARRIVE IN ENGLAND

Thousands of Delegates to World Convention at Wembley Pouring Into England

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 12—The "advanced guard" of delegates to the great world's advertising convention reached British soil last night when some 200 Canadians arrived at Liverpool. Following them today another thousand or more landed at Southampton and another contingent at Plymouth. Tomorrow 250 delegates will reach Liverpool from Boston and it will then be realized that the stage is nearly set for the greatest gathering of advertising men that ever met in one place.

In round numbers the total of delegates will exceed 5000, comprising 2800 British, 2000 Americans and 300 Canadian advertising men, together with smaller parties from 16 other countries.

The great entrance hall of the Bush House in Kingsway where the delegates will register resembles a cosmopolitan hotel rather than a business house, for all languages of the civilized world can be heard and registering clerks sometimes are hard pressed to understand visitors speaking no English.

The first number on the week's program takes place tomorrow when special religious services will be held at Westminster Abbey, conducted by the Bishop of Durham; at Westminster Cathedral by the Rev. Fr. Ronald Knox; in the central hall of Westminster by Fred B. Smith, American evangelist; and in the evening at St. Paul's Cathedral by the Very Reverend William Ralph Inge, dean. At all of these services a special reference will be made to the higher aspects of advertising. On Monday the Prince of Wales opens the conference at Wembley, after which the convention will settle down to read and discuss papers dealing with every possible aspect of advertising. Social entertainment on a lavish scale has been provided, starting with a ball tonight in Albert Hall and continuing throughout the week and after.

AMUSEMENTS

PITTSFIELD, MASS.

Week of July 14th

HARRY BOND And His Associate Union Square Players in THE COPPERHEAD

FREE FIGHTING SEEN IN FRENCH CHAMBER

Government's Amnesty Measure Causes Violent Outbreaks—Threat to Open Jails

By Special Cable

PARIS, July 12—After three days of free fighting in the Chamber of Deputies, the first clauses of the Amnesty Bill have been reached. Never has a subject aroused such passion, and although nobody appears to be one penny worse for the violent scenes, there have been extraordinary rushes of groups of deputies against other groups, and their separation was affected only with difficulty. The Chamber has been in a continuous uproar and the President has a number of times had to suspend the sitting by the traditional method of putting on his hat.

Among other things the bill provides for the amnesty of Joseph Caillaux and Louis G. Malvy. Now an amnesty means a pardon but it does not necessarily imply any error of judgment. But the friends of M. Malvy and M. Caillaux in the Chamber use the bill as proof that the Senate, sitting as a high court of justice, was wrong to convict, and regard the measure as one which completely exonerates the former Radical chiefs. On the other hand a large section of the Chamber protests against the attacks on the courts and recalls in the bluntest language the

behavior for which M. Malvy and M. Caillaux were condemned.

Since M. Malvy himself has taken part in the discussion, declaring that he considers his election in his constituency equivalent to his rehabilitation, he has been particularly assailed. The Communists on their side claim a much more generous amnesty than is offered. They want to cover civil as well as political offenses and crimes, such as that of Cottin, who shot Georges Clemenceau.

Unless the jails are thrown open Andre Marty, the Black Sea mutineer, predicts that the people will descend into the streets and open them, as they demolished the Bastille, the anniversary of which happens to be held this week-end. One member insisted that M. Marty had accepted money to betray his country to the enemy. There was again tremendous scramble among the benches, and a scuffle. But a barrage was drawn up, and after some time the quarrel subsided and the belligerents smoothed their hair and straightened their ties. There are 150 amendments to be discussed, and violence is liable to break out at each of them.

SYDNEY LEGISLATURE EJECTS LABOR MEMBER

By Special Cable

SYDNEY, N. S. W., July 12—On a strictly party vote the New South Wales Legislative Assembly defeated a motion of censure against the Government submitted by the Labor Party, by 47 votes to 36.

The Labor member in the House, while the division was being taken, and the Labor members sang the "Red Flag," "Solidarity," and the "Sour Apple Tree." The sergeant-at-arms removed one Labor member on instructions from the Speaker.

LITTLE ENTENTE CLOSER THAN EVER

Prague Rumor Shelves Russian Question Till Franco-German Relations Are Settled

By Special Cable

PRAGUE, July 12—The unbroken front of the Little Entente and the full support of their "great allies" in solving the Reparations problems were significant features of a brief communiqué issued on Thursday evening by the Czechoslovak, Yugoslav, and Rumanian foreign ministers at the close of the first sitting of this fourth regular conference.

Such phrases as "complete identity of interests" and "more firmly allied than ever" indicate the tenor of a message given to the press. A sentence that "Various recent incidents have not had and cannot have any influence on the harmony of the Little Entente" means in so many words that while Rumania is uncomfortable on the Bessarabian issue, it is not to be considered as directly affecting the Little Entente, and ipso facto cannot, therefore, become a cause for dissension in their ranks.

Rumor has it here that the Little Russian question, as far as the Little Entente is concerned, is to be shelved quietly until reparations and the Franco-German relations have been straightened out, and until Germany and Russia are both members of the League of Nations, and until the "great allies" are ready to take their first step toward Russian reconciliation.

It will then be time for the Little Entente to act and to use such influence as its Slavic members possess in order to create good will between Russia and the rest of the European continent.

The assiduously polished phrasing of the communiqué makes no actual reference to the Dawes plan or the London Conference. It is necessary to read between the lines to deduce that they are referred to and that the Little Entente is prepared in fact to back France and England in any moves they make which have "as their aim to settle definitely the reparations question."

The closed-door sessions of Edouard Benes with the Jugoslavian, Momchilov-Nintchitch, and the Rumanian, Ion Jean Duca, are expected to be concluded today.

CALLES' LEAD GROWS IN MEXICAN ELECTION

MEXICO CITY, July 12 (AP)—Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles polled 41,455 votes and Gen. Angel Flores polled 8,540 votes in the presidential election on Sunday, according to official returns from Mexico City. The provincial results will be tabulated within a few days, it was stated. The results indicate that in Mexico City the Calles' deputies also won. No clashes of any gravity were reported.

Ramon Ross, Governor of the Federal District, declared in a statement that the Flores elements were causing anxiety by their seditions actions toward the Government, although he would not say that these were being carried out with the official authority of General Flores or of the party managers.

ARMS LIMITATION DRAFT COMPLETED

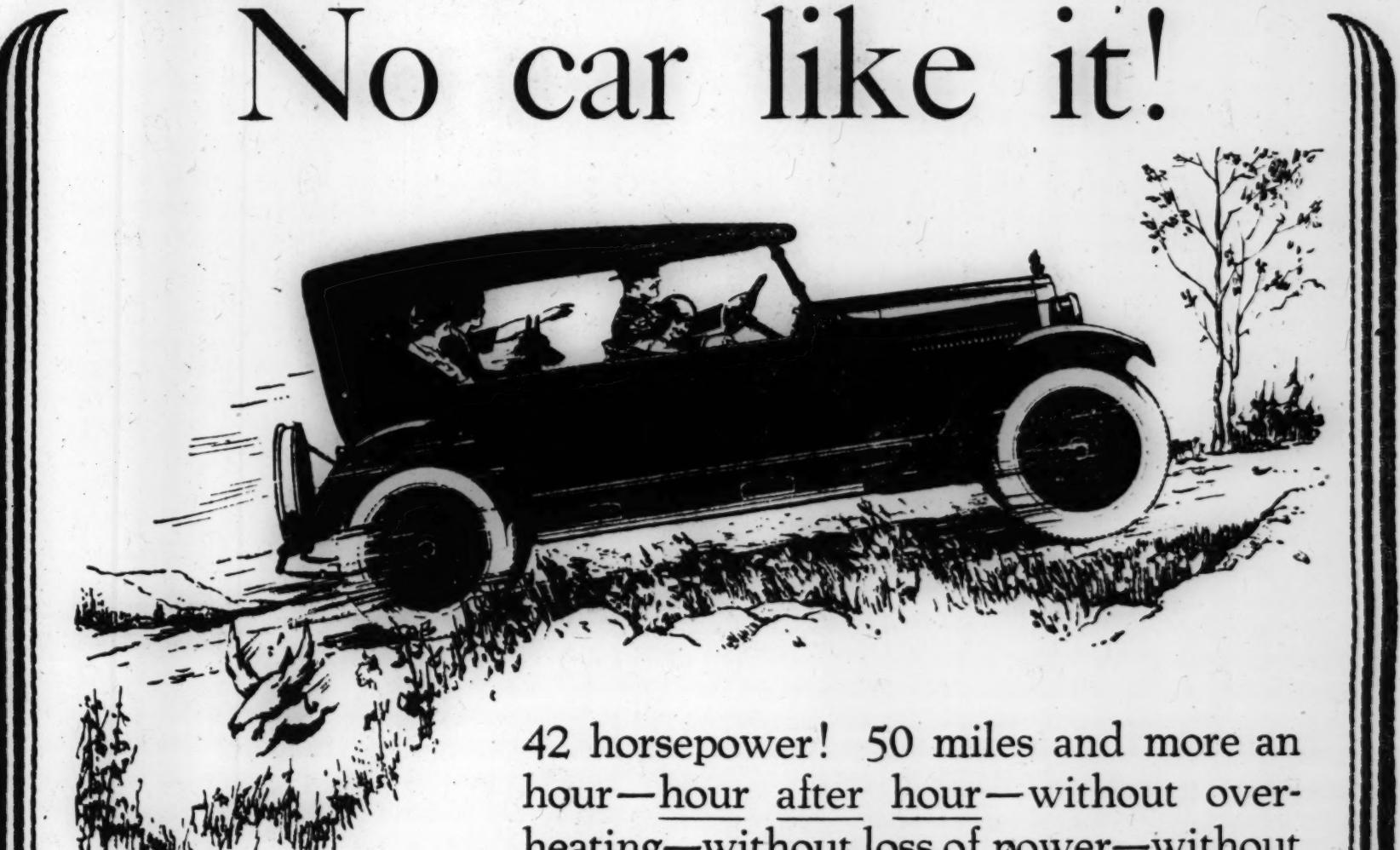
League of Nations Committee Classifies Munitions and Proposes System of Licenses

By Special Cable

GENEVA, July 12—The League of Nations committee for reduction of armaments which has been meeting here this week and concluded its examination of the draft convention for the control of international traffic in arms and munitions, yesterday, classified munitions in three categories, namely, those designed for war purposes only, those capable of other use and those of no military value. For those in first category and in some cases also in the second, it provides a system of licenses in the event of purchase by a foreign government.

The convention next sets up an international organization to preserve and publish all documents delivered by the contracting parties concerning international traffic in arms and munitions, texts of laws passed in the application of the convention and finally it requires each of the contracting parties to publish annually a report concerning the licenses delivered.

The draft convention will go first to the Council of the League and afterwards to the Assembly with a view to the calling of an international conference. The committee consists of 11 members appointed by the council, and including six naval and military experts, three economic and financial experts, and three delegates respectively representing the employers and workers groups of international labor organizations.



42 horsepower! 50 miles and more an hour—hour after hour—without overheating—without loss of power—with engine repair—without carbon cleaning!

Many authorities believe this to be the outstanding motor car today.

Judge for yourself whether you want these unusual merits, not possessed by any poppet-valve car.

It is the most powerful car ever built of equal motor displacement and car weight.

It has a longer engine life—with greater power and greater economy than poppet-valve engines can have.

It is geared—not to a spurt speed of 70 miles an hour—but to average 50 miles and more per hour, hour after hour, for as long as you want to ride that way.

And at the end of a long sustained high speed, your motor will be cooler, will need less water than any similar sized poppet-valve engine;—will need no repair, no tinkering with weakened springs and unseated valves.

In fact its power curve will still be climbing up while the power of a poppet-valve car is dropping off.

And that is at the beginning. At 15,000 miles, this car will be more powerful, smoother, more even, if that is possible, than when new. No poppet-valve car at any price can offer this tremendous advantage.

Furthermore, while its power is increasing, its operating cost is cut in two, for this car is entirely free from those engine repairs which make up 50% of the upkeep cost of practically all poppet-valve cars. It has no cams—no springs—to get out of order.

This lack of motor depreciation partly explains the unusually high resale value of the Willys-Knight. Owners often ask to have their old motors retained in new cars. And 50,000 miles without a cent's worth of engine repairs is an ordinary experience among Willys-Knight owners.

You steer it without conscious effort. Women frequently tell us it is the easiest car they ever steered. No car is more lavishly equipped with Timken steering bearings.

Its getaway is quick and sure. You are never embarrassed in traffic.

You can never appreciate the great superiority of the Willys-Knight until you yourself drive it.

And you can never know the full meaning of motor car economy until you have owned a Willys-Knight for a few years.

Sales increased 238% last year.

WILLYS-KNIGHT

\$1195

f.a.b Toledo

RETAIL DEALERS IN METROPOLITAN BOSTON
Morrison Motors Co., 268 North Harvard St., Allston
Arlington Overland Co., 20-22 Mass. Ave.
Benson Overland Co., 1427 Beacon St., Brookline
Belmont Overland Co., 237 Belmont St., Belmont
Charles Garage, 187 Franklin St., Cambridge
F.W. Dodge Co., 21 Harrison St., Boston
Hale's Overland Co., 328 Mass. Ave., Cambridge
Menzel Motor Car Company, 740 Blue Hill Ave.
Dowdell Motor Co., 100 Franklin St., Boston
Mystic Garage, Con., 1 Bow & Lynde St., Everett
Metropolitan Park Inn, 1201 Hyde Park Ave.,
Perry Street Garage, Perry St., at Eastern Ave.,
Malden
Gaines Motor Co., 26-27 Salem St., Medford
Smith Bros. Garage, 467-481 Main St., Melrose

Wholesale Distributors, 528 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston
WILLYS-OVERLAND Inc.
Retail Dealers in Metropolitan Boston
BOSTON OVERLAND CO.
533 Commonwealth Avenue

RETAIL DEALERS IN METROPOLITAN BOSTON
Evans Bros. Garage, 32 Mellin St., Needham Heights
C. E. Dutten, 93-95 Watertown St., W. Newton
Belmont Overland Co., 28 Washington St., Quincy
Carson's Garage, Revere
Reslindale Overland Co., 20 Reslindale Ave., Reslindale
Beverly Street Motor Co., Inc., 88 Dover St., West Somerville
Frank A. Byam, 705 Main Street, Waltham
Waltham Overland Car Company, 21 Mt. Auburn St., Waltham
Wellesley Overland Co., 89 Central St., Wellesley
Wm. A. Paisley, Wollaston

Library Treasure Hunters Club Arousing Interest Among Children

Juvenile Department of Haverhill Public Library Awards Gold Stars in Vacation Contest

Haverhill, Mass., July 12 (Special)—Children of the city attending the elementary schools are showing considerable enthusiasm in the Library Treasure Hunters' Club that is being conducted at the Haverhill Public Library by the department for the education of juveniles, in charge of Miss Jane Holt. This club is one of several activities devised for the purpose of interesting the boys and girls in things educational and to encourage them to improve themselves mentally.

Members who join the club agree to read 10 books during the summer vacation, reading one book a week, the school vacation lasting for a period of 10 weeks. When members have read three books their names are placed upon the honor roll, and when the 10 books are read the boy or girl receives a gold star. All members of the club are intent upon procuring the gold star. It was reported at the juvenile department that one boy in his eagerness had already read 10 books, but the award will not be made until the end of the vacation season. Those in charge of the department do not encourage so much reading in such a short time.

System Is New

The system that is being carried out is new, according to the library officials, and never has been attempted before so far as is known. Last year the juvenile department followed the method suggested by the state educational department, but the children did not show much enthusiasm. The present system seems well devised and is working out in an excellent manner. The school children who are members of the club belong to five grades from fourth to eighth inclusive.

The books which the children must read are selected from the state reading list and the different grades have a different list to select from. The boys and girls after reading a book must write a record of it.

This must include the name of the book, the name of the author, the part of the book which they liked best and which fixed itself in their memory. The treasure hunting club is confined to the vacation season, but the library has other activities which interest the children during other seasons of the year.

Despite the warm weather there are many visitors among the children to

3000 TO ATTEND Y.W.C.A. GATHERING

Boston Delegates to Leave for Silver Bay Monday

Delegates from the Boston Young Women's Christian Association will leave Monday for the Eastern Community Conference of the national organization at Silver Bay, on Lake George, July 15 to 25. Such questions as the racial co-operation and international understanding among the young women of America will be discussed.

The object is to hasten amity among nations by bringing together in cordial relationship the young women of many nations now living in the same communities. It is believed that such intercourse will tend to eliminate racial misunderstandings, first among small groups and finally among the nations themselves. Cities, towns and rural communities of the eastern and western states are expected to send 3000 women to represent them.

Among the conference leaders will be Rev. E. Stanley Jones of India, Stephen Duggan of the Institute of International Education, Miss Alma Johnson of Lawrence, Mass., who will give a course on "Business and Social Progress"; Miss Mary Allen, whose subject will be "Money Trails for Women"; Prof. Alfred Shemeld, who will lead a discussion group on Y. W. C. A. controversial questions. There will be a speaker from South America and one from Russia to lend international interest.

The Boston association is sending 15 delegates, including Mrs. Mabel Ray Wolfe, executive secretary; Miss Ruth Page Sweet, health education secretary; Miss Elsie Anderson, business secretary; Miss Amy Erb, registry secretary; Miss Lillian Gray and Miss Elsie Gauthier, representing the Blue Triangle; Miss Helen Crockett and Miss Helen Shea, representing the athletic association; Miss Esther Bean from the 68 Warren Street boarding house; Miss Ida Kinney from the 40 Broadway Street boarding house; Miss Alice Wheaton from the Winnekennet Club; Misses Dorothy Smith, Miriam Phipps, and Mary Hanson, of other Y. W. C. A. clubs.

ROTARY COMMITTEE ON PROGRAM NAMED

PORTLAND, Me., July 11 (Special)—The convention program committee for Rotary International for 1925 includes Charles H. Simons of Boston. The other members of the committee are: Dr. Harry S. Fish, Sayre, Penn.; Sid McMichael, Toronto, Can.; John Bain Taylor, London, Eng.; Allen Street, Oklahoma City, Okla.

The board of directors of Rotary International is to meet in Chicago on July 14 and 15, probably the dates for the next convention will be decided at that time. Invitations have been received from three cities—Chicago, Ill., Cleveland, O., and Estates Park, Colo. Rotarians Simons and Street have been selected to investigate Estates Park, and will leave for there on July 14, so as to be able to report at the Chicago meeting.

OLD SPRUCE SALVAGED

RUTLAND, Vt., July 12 (Special)—Some spruce timber more than a century old recently was salvaged from an old building that is being torn down here and is being sent to Boston to be used in the manufacture of violins. About 3000 board feet of this spruce has been saved. It is said to be in fine condition and remarkably free from "checks."

EXPERTS TO TALK ON DAIRY PROBLEM

Marketing Issue to Be Thor- oughly Aired at M. A. C. Farm and Home Week

AMHERST, Mass., July 11 (Special)—Dairy marketing in New England, brought sharply into the public mind by the drop in milk prices last winter, the Bellows Falls conference in March, the incorporation of the New England Dairy System in May, and the statement of the Vermont and Massachusetts colleges of agriculture in favor of locally-owned co-operative milk plants last week, will be thoroughly aired at Farm and Home Week at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, July 29 through Aug. 1. The large number of inquiries which that statement has provoked promise a strong attendance and argument at the dairy sessions. The home-making program is attracting large numbers also.

The speakers of the day and a half program on dairying include the following authorities: Prof. H. B. Ellerberger of the University of Vermont who will discuss the place of Vermont in New England dairy industry; O. M. Camburn of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture, who will trace the historical development and present trend of dairying in New England; E. H. Thomson, president of the Springfield Federal Land Bank, who will give a bankers' outlook on the dairy industry from a national standpoint. These three men will speak on the afternoon of July 30.

The next morning S. R. Parker, secretary of the Co-operative Dairy Council of Massachusetts, and leader of county agents in this State, will draw lessons from the experience of his federation of co-operative milk companies. Prof. O. E. Reed of the University of Michigan will talk on the care of the dairy herd. Prof. F. H. Branch, C. J. Fawcett and J. B. Abbott of the Massachusetts Agricultural College will talk on dairy farm, herd, and crop management.

In the latter part of the afternoon a general discussion of dairy problems, starting with the answering of questions, will be opened. Many queries are being sent in to the extension service of the college to be answered at that time, and they will be answered in the order in which they are received. If earlier speeches have not done so this "question-box" will be expected to bring out in detail the Vermont and Massachusetts Agricultural colleges' position on dairy marketing organizations. A live-stock parade closes the dairy program.

The Massachusetts Feed Dealers' Association will hold their summer meeting here, attending this two-day dairy program. The home-making program which presents 24 speakers during the four days will draw well over 1100 women. The number who attended last year. They will come from Vermont and southern New Hampshire and Connecticut, as well as in large numbers from the eastern and western counties of this State. The discussions will be built around the theme of "child problems in the home."

SHOE INDUSTRY ACTIVITY IS NOTED

Haverhill Factories See Promise of Good Season

HAVERHILL, Mass., July 12 (Special)—With a number of shoe manufacturing plants reopening and the return of several retired shoe men to active business, the outlook in this city is now more encouraging than it has been for many weeks. Indications are that the shoe industry will gradually return to normalcy and the stimulus of the new season's buying is already being felt. Shoe manufacturers are optimistic with regard to fall business and substantial orders are expected.

Following the resumption of business by the Witherell & Dobbins concern, it was stated today that next Monday will see the opening of another plant, which is being reorganized with three prominent Haverhill men in control. Negotiations are also under way for the occupancy of another large factory on River Street by a manufacturer who for the past four years has been manufacturing in an outside center. A general survey of the shoe district indicates that the tide has turned toward business prosperity.

One shoe man reports that business is coming along nicely, another stated that his factory is rushing and the general trend of the demands made by the manufacturers is vastly different from the expressions of opinion that have been heard for many weeks. Large shipments of sole leather were received in this city during the past week.

MR. DAVIS INVITED TO OPEN INSTITUTE

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., July 12 (Special)—Dr. Harry A. Garfield, president of Williams College, in a telegram of congratulations to John W. Davis, Democratic nominee for President, has invited Mr. Davis to come here and open the Institute of Politics, making an address on America's foreign relations.

MODEL AIRPLANE FINAL "MEET"

DETROIT, July 10 (Special Correspondent)—The industry of model airplane builders in Detroit, Chicago, Akron and Detroit, whose representatives won recent sectional contests, was tested here today as winners competed for national honors on Atkinson playfield. The events comprised endurance tests for miniature hand-powered planes, endurance tests for skeeter planes, and speed tests for planes weighing six ounces or less.

WEAVERS END STRIKE

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 12 (Special Correspondent)—Weavers of marquisettes at the Fall River mills, who have been on strike for six weeks against the employers, have voted to return to their looms Monday morning after a settlement with the management. The weavers have accepted the new wage scale, which they are now convinced does not mean a decrease.

EAST BOSTON CO. DEFICIT

The annual report of the East Boston Company shows a total deficit for the year ended March 31, 1924, of \$162,141, due to disbursements of \$166,173, and a deficit of \$4032. This compares with a deficit in 1923 of \$7124.

Hingham's Famous Cushing Elm



This Historic Landmark of the South Shore Has Stood the Test for Nearly Two Centuries

Hingham Points With Pride To Renowned Cushing Elm

Transplanted in 1729, Landmark Still in Excellent Condition—Attracts Nation's Tourists

On the Hingham road, south of Nantasket Junction and close to the Cohasset town line, stands the majestic Cushing Elm. Nearly two centuries of accumulation of beauty and symmetry have distinguished the tree and made it one that visitors travel far to see. The tree was planted by Stephen Cushing. In 1729 it was transplanted to its present position. Justly it has taken a high place in the chronicle of famous old New England trees. No blight ever has rusted its branches or lessened its sentinel beauty that has stood guard for so long over a road along which have coursed events of quickening interest in history. One historian has pointed out that in the accumulation of years the ancient elm has taken on the design and grace peculiar to the more fragile weeping willow. Certainly the vast spread of its noble head branches have, out of sheer opulence, become gracefully bent in lines not commonly associated with elm trees.

The Cushing Elm has been intimately bound up with the history of the south shore. Hingham, with which it must be associated, was founded in 1633, called then Barecov, a name which was exchanged in 1833 for its present name. The location of the township was one of obvious importance with relation to events in early Massachusetts history that transpired along the south shore. In 1681 the meetinghouse on Hingham Green was built with a simplicity and elegance of design that earned lasting eminence for its architect, Charles Joy, as well as "that sincerest form of flattery" which led to its being copied all over the country as typical of pure colonial architecture.

The Hingham-Cohasset neighborhood lay in the direct path of many of the stirring events of the Revolutionary War. Hingham was a particular center of activity. In 1775 a garrison was located at Broad Cove and clouds of golden dust rose almost ceaselessly under the marching feet along the road sweeping between Cohasset and Hingham past the Cushing Elm. Cushing was a logical name to give the elm. The first of the Cushings came out of Old England to New England in 1638 and settled in Hingham. Stephen Cushing planted the tree, and then there was the Cushing homestead over the road with its two story front, its gently sloping roof and its single story back which later came into possession of Sam'l Cushing, a descendant. Noted in an old diary, is the fact that in 1812 British warships were lying at anchor off Cohasset and that a descent upon the south shore region was imminent at the moment of writing. Emerson visited the neighborhood in 1839 and paid his personal tribute to the beauty of the tree. Also in 1775, John Brown preached beneath this tree.

In July, 1839, a tree historian undertook measurement of the tree. He found that 4½ feet from the ground it had a circumference of 13 feet, and that at a height of 10 to 12 feet from the ground it had eight major branches thrown out into a head of the most unusual symmetry and size. He estimated that the utmost spread of the limbs from either side of the trunk was 45 feet thus making the greatest spread of the tree 90 feet. In the angle of one of the tree's branches he discovered a currant bush loaded with ripe fruit!



A ceaseless song, replacing marital feet, . The Cushing house stands somber and quaint and, retiring from the opposite side of the road from the spreading tree whose leaves, in the sun and moon, shine through to chequer its lawn and silvered boards. And the great elm overhangs, Dark shadows woven on their aerial looms. Shot through with golden thread...."

NAVAL LIBRARY ASKS N. E. DATA

Seeks Loans or Donations of Documents of Historic Interest

Frequent demands are made upon the Office of Naval Records for naval historical data. As a result the District Staff Headquarters of the First Naval District, Boston, Mass., has issued a plea to New Englanders "whose ancestors have made and whose traditions have preserved so much of our naval history," to give or lend any documents of interest to the Office of Naval Records. The appeal reads in part:

The Office of Naval Records, Navy Department Library, has in its files a great number of old manuscripts of much historical interest. It is frequently called upon to furnish old naval historical data, not only by the pension and other Government offices but by numerous individuals, historians, historical societies, state and local historians.

The Navy Department is beginning to realize that this important source of naval history has not had the proper attention in the past and now desires to acquire from private hands letters, journals, pictures, and other documentary material of interest so as to complete the collection of records in the center of our country's naval traditions. Donations or loans of old naval documents will be greatly appreciated and should be forwarded to the Superintendent, Office of Naval Records, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

U. S. IMPORTS EXCEED BRITISH

More American Incoming Ton- nage June Report Shows

For the first time in several months there was more American tonnage among the incoming vessels arriving at Boston from foreign ports, during the last 30 days than there was British, according to figures available at the Custom House today. The report covers the vessel movement during the month of June and shows that of the 153 ships arriving, representing a total of 320,248 net tons, and eight different nationalities, 65 were American, registering 136,493 net tons. While the number of British vessels arriving was slightly more, the tonnage was less, the figures being 67 vessels of 126,031 net tons.

The export trade, however, was not given such good service under the American flag, for of the 115 vessels clearing for foreign ports, and representing 232,267 net tons, 44 were American, registering 74,540 tons. The number of British vessels was 55, with a tonnage of 92,721. There were steamers of six nationalities among the 115 clearances.

Another feature of the June report is the steady gain shown in the number of vessels arriving at Boston from foreign ports. In the past few months, arrivals numbered 102 in March, 114 in April, 146 in May, and 153 in June. In May, the American vessels arriving here numbered 63 of 124,371 net tons and the British vessels 68 of 136,106 net tons, showing a gain for American boats and a loss for British when compared with the June figures. In comparing the clearances for May and June, both American and British vessels lost, the May figures being 51 American vessels of 91,404 net tons and 53 British vessels of 111,919 net tons.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC SAID TO DIMINISH

Maine Governor Finds Conditions in Quebec Improved

AUGUSTA, Me., July 12 (Special)—Returning from a trip to Quebec, Gov. Percival P. Baxter said that his stay of four days there convinced him that the liquor traffic has greatly diminished and that there is far less flocking of United States citizens for the purpose of buying liquor than past reports would seem to indicate. The Governor said:

During my stay there of four days I saw practically no drinking, either at the hotels or on the river steam-boats. In fact, I saw only two or three instances of drinking while I was away. The whole situation seems to be well under control in Quebec and I am not one of those who believe that Americans now flock there just for the sake of getting something to drink.

Rum running along the border also has decreased during the past two years. There is very little of it at present and that is in small quantities. The stories about truck loads of liquor being brought into Maine from Quebec come from certain vivid imaginations and often are hatched up by newspaper men who want to create a sensation.

While in Jackman I was told that one Boston newspaper sent a representative there to write up the rum-running on the Jackman road. He could not find anything that measured up to his expectations and so hired a team and some men, loaded it up with empty boxes, took it out on a lonely road and had it duly photographed for his paper."

JUNIOR BUREAU WORK IS PRAISED

Speaker Gillett Makes Address at Laying of Corner Stone of New Building

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 12 (Special)—Projects and aims of the Junior Achievement Clubs were warmly commended and high praise given to their supporters by Frederick H. Gillett, Speaker of the United States House of Representatives. In an address last night on the American International College campus, closing an eventful guest day at the Junior Achievement Institute, which included the laying of the cornerstone of its new building at 5 o'clock. Speaker Gillett, speaking on "Building for Citizenship" said in part:

This Junior Achievement Bureau is one of the best instruments known of for stimulating and educating girls and boys all over the eastern states in industry, thrift and cooperation and is doing it in such a sensible and attractive way as to make the children like it to stir in them ambition and thus insure their development into self-reliant, independent citizens. It seems to me your central principle is sound. It is to depend upon the social instinct of children, their sense of dependency, and by organizing them in small clubs with leaders and competitive tests and to turn to good account the impulses that if undirected may lead to untoward results. Especially deserving of praise is the pains taken to combine the thrift incentive with the stimulating of the industrial motive.

Other speakers at the supper included Horace A. Moses, chairman of the Junior Achievement Committee; John A. Sherley, treasurer of the Service League Foundation; Ivan L. Hobson, director of the Junior Achievement Bureau; Seth L. Bush, president of the Junior Achievement Foundation of Holyoke, Mass., and Fred Fromm of the Rotary Club of Waterbury, Conn.

Exercises on the college grounds followed immediately after the laying of the cornerstone of the new two-story institute building. The first institute is declared to have been a great success. Outstanding features of the week have been visiting tours of leading manufactures of this section and a dinner at Horace A. Moses' farm in Woronoco, with 200 boys and girls in attendance.

Boys and girls of Essex County, New York, bore the honors in the news writing contest at the institute, in which blue ribbons were awarded last night, five of the six winners coming from that locality. The victors who will have their expenses paid to the Eastern States Exposition in September, are: Laura St. Pierre, Springfield, Mass.; Dorothy M. Rice, Wallenburg, N. Y.; Evelyn Porter and Olive M. Johnson, Ticonderoga, N. Y.; Celia M. Bola, Ausable Forks, N. Y.; Edward Bruno, Crown Point, N. Y. There were 75 entered in the contest.

MAINE CENTRAL SHOPS ARE CLOSED

Train Service to Be Curtailed Beginning July 28

PORTLAND, Me., July 12—The Maine Central Railroad shops at Thompson's Point, South Portland and Waterville closed last night for a month. More than 650 men are affected. Train service will be greatly curtailed, starting July 28, it was learned at the offices yesterday.

MR. BRYAN FAVORS BUSINESS POLICY

Fair, Efficient, Economical Government Needed, He Tells Atlantic City Friends

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J., July 12 (AP)—Gov. Charles W. Bryan of Nebraska, Democratic candidate for Vice-President and for Governor of Nebraska on the Democratic and Progressive tickets, regrets he must leave the work he has started in his home State for the higher call of his party as a Vice-Presidential candidate, although appreciative of the honor accorded him.

He made this statement during a brief visit here yesterday afternoon with Judge Thompson of the Nebraska Supreme Court. They came to the resort from New York after their long hours at the Democratic National Convention where Mr. Bryan was selected as the running mate of John W. Davis.

Three days before the Farmer-Labor Party of Nebraska had nominated him for Governor, but he announced here yesterday that he would withdraw from the State contest to campaign for the higher honor. His term as Governor expires on Jan. 1.

With Judge Thompson, he left here this afternoon for Washington to spend a few days with William Jennings Bryan, his brother, before going west. After reaching home he will map his national campaign.

Mr. Bryan outlined his personal platform shortly after his arrival. He declared that business fundamentals should be applied to federal, state and municipal governments and that the same methods should be used in preventing the larger, richer and more powerful interests from imposing upon the smaller. He said he believes in an economical, fair, and efficient government. He related some of the progressive measures enacted in Nebraska during his administration.

The candidate was recognized by the boardwalk throngs and received an enthusiastic reception.

Gov. Bryan to Surrender

His Nomination in Nebraska

WASHINGTON, July 12—Charles W. Bryan, Governor of Nebraska, Democratic Vice-Presidential candidate, spent today in Washington, attending to semi-official business matters and incidentally conferring with Cordell Hull, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, about the national campaign. He intended to leave for his home, traveling by way of Chicago, tonight, and declared that one of his first duties would be to notify the Nebraska State Democratic Committee that it would have to select a new candidate for Governor to run this fall.

"I can't be running for two offices at once," he observed, "although just before the national convention met at New York I had been given a nomination for Governor."

"Until the campaign is formally launched, I am refusing to discuss national political issues for publication. Some newspaper interviews purporting to give my political platform are based on campaign speeches and literature which marked the primary fight over the governorship. They consequently give my views on political affairs in Nebraska, my own State, correctly, but they should be understood to have that limit. As to national affairs I have nothing yet to say."

W. J. Bryan, the Governor's brother, was in Washington last night, and the two met briefly. The elder Bryan left later for St. Louis.

WINCH TO HANDLE DIRIGIBLE

DAYTON, O., July 12 (Special)—Engineers at Wilbur Wright Field have developed a winch powerful enough to draw a dirigible as large as the Shenandoah across the skies and do the work usually requiring a landing crew. The equipment is mounted on a small tractor.

BOBBED HAIR NETS

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C. BOWEN

ATTEMPT TO SLAY ZAGHLUL, EGYPTIAN LEADER, THWARTED

By Special Cable

CAIRO, July 12—While boarding a train for Alexandria this morning Zaghlul Pasha, Egyptian Prime Minister, was approached by an Egyptian student who drew a revolver and fired point-blank at him. Zaghlul Pasha threw up his left arm in order to shield himself, thus receiving a bullet in his arm. The assailant attempted suicide but was prevented from doing so by the crowd which endeavored to lynch him. He was eventually rescued by the police and arrested. Zaghlul Pasha's wound is slight.

By Special Cable

LONDON, July 12.—The wounding of Zaghlul Pasha reported today came as a great surprise to official circles. An Englishman who returned to London from Egypt recently, however, told The Christian Science Monitor representative a month ago that if Zaghlul Pasha showed any signs of weakening in his attitude toward Great Britain he would undoubtedly be shot.

The last few days have seen Zaghlul Pasha gradually inclining toward moderation. Officials here were expecting to welcome him to London for negotiations on various points at issue between the two countries as soon as he concluded a visit to Vichy, for which he was about to leave Egypt. While no indication so far is given regarding the assailant's name or political party, the inference is that the attack was made in the attempt to prevent these negotiations from starting.

LA FOLLETTE FACES BALLOT DIFFICULTY

MADISON, Wis., July 12 (AP)—Although theoretically there will be little difficulty in getting Robert M. La Follette's name on the ballot in all states as an independent candidate for President, practical difficulties will be numerous, E. E. Witte, chief of the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Library, said today.

Mr. Witte recently completed an investigation of the election laws of all states in the Nation on the subject of independent candidates. The survey, he said, was made at the request of Robert M. La Follette Jr.

There are many varieties of laws regulating independent candidates, no two states having exactly the same requirements, Mr. Witte said. Some states require that a certain percentage of signatures from every county in the state be obtained before a candidate can get on the ballot as an independent. Others require state conventions. In still others, some party designation is required.

The results of the survey have been forwarded to Senator La Follette.

30,000 ORANGEMEN IN BOYNE PARADE

BELFAST, July 12 (AP)—Thirty thousand Orangemen, including members from America, paraded through the decorated streets of Ulster's capital today in celebration of the two hundred and thirty-fourth anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne.

There was a general holiday and much enthusiasm.

SHRINE CLUB BUYS PROPERTY

HICKMAN, Ky., July 1—The Kentucky-Tennessee Shrine Club, composed of Shrine members of Hickman and Clinton, Ky., and Union City and Dyerburg, Tenn., has exercised its option on the Walnut Log Hotel and surrounding country, including 175 acres of ground at Reelfoot Lake, to be held forever as a game refuge and breeding place for wildfowl.

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Summer Silks at Reduced Prices

38-in. Printed Crepe de Chines, \$1.45, \$1.69,
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Attractive new printings in favored colors and combinations.

38 and 40-in. White Novelty Sport Silks, \$1.50, \$1.85, \$2.00 to \$3.50 yd.

Stripes, figures, plaids and checks.

40-in. Fine Silk
Radiums, \$1.69, \$1.95

Newest colors and shades — guaranteed white. Each quality has many uses.

33 and 36-in. New Washable Summer Silks, \$1.35, \$1.50 to \$2.75

Checks, plaids and stripes, bold broadcloth stripes, plain colors and white. New Summer designs.

39-in. Fancy Sport Crepes, \$1.89

Of silk and wool and silk and rayon (fiber). Handsome combinations.

35-in. Print Warps, \$3.50

New shipment of those scarce but highly favored silks for party dresses and dancing frocks. The color combinations are exquisite; 20 styles.

SMALLPOX SCARES PLAYED OUT, SAYS FORMER HEALTH OFFICIAL

Coercive Vaccination Declared Gross Medical Malpractice by Niagara Falls Physician

BUFFALO, N.Y., July 12 (Special)

—Buffalo will not have a smallpox scare this season, according to a long statement issued by the Department of Health and given widespread publicity. It is stated that 92 per cent of the population have been vaccinated. Thus Buffalo "will escape the ravages of smallpox epidemic that has gripped Detroit and neighboring Canada and has extended as far as Albany and Amsterdam," the statement averred.

Dr. John W. Dodge of Niagara Falls, N.Y., formerly member of the health department, holds views of smallpox and vaccination opposite to those held by present-day public health officials.

Asked for a statement relative to the sidetracking of a "smallpox epidemic" in Buffalo, Dr. Dodge said:

The creation of smallpox scares

for the purpose of stimulating busi-

ness for vaccinators and vaccine manufacturers is becoming pretty well played out.

Evidently the De-

partment of Health in Buffalo rec-

ognizes that fact and, according to

ports in the newspapers, will sub-

stitute mumps and pneumonia.

The creation of smallpox scares comes to life about vacation time, and are used as a lever to vaccinate school children at a time when they should be left free to enjoy their holidays. The extension of a dangerous disease under the false pretense that it is necessary for public good and is safe and harmless, is obviously in the nature of a gross medical mal-

practice which is against public health.

I was formerly a public health offi-

cier and know whereof I speak.

My battle against vaccination has been won practically single-handed in this section of the state for nearly 30 years, and I have not fought in vain. Many of my fellow practi-

cians agree with my views, but they dare not so express themselves.

The figures given of the num-

ber of smallpox in Detroit

can be almost wholly discounted.

If a person has a pimple, a blister, or a sore lip, the annoyance is put down as smallpox for statistical purposes when the scare is on.

AMERICAN TOURIST TRAVEL IN CANADA SETTING UP RECORD

SARNIA, Ontario, July 10—Although the season is three weeks later than usual this year, the tourist traffic at this port of entry from the United States has been enormous, and will soon be in excess of last year's total. This has been estimated as 50,000 motor parties.

Looking at the influx from a purely mercenary standpoint, citizens are enthusiastic over the prospect, and merchants declare their business

shows a marked improvement as a result of the purchases by the visitors.

The other ports of entry into Ontario are just as busy as Sarnia,

and the total tourist trade for the province looks as though it might set a new high record in this season.

Organizations here which include the Blue Water Highway Association and the Sarnia Chamber of Commerce, are working to draw the United States tourists off the main routes of travel and announce that their efforts are being successful. The Blue Water Highway along the shore of Lake Huron has made a number of new summer districts accessible to United States tourists who come in by Sarnia and Windsor. The whole of the Bruce peninsula and some points on the Georgian Bay are now easily reached over first class roads.

TRAVELERS RETAIN COLUMBUS AS CENTER

COLUMBUS, O., July 7 (Special Correspondence)—Columbus will be the center of the United Commercial Travelers of America, and the scene of its annual convention for at least 25 years longer as result of the completion of the new home here.

For five years the question of moving headquarters to a point further west was debated at the meetings of the supreme council. The decision had been made to move headquarters from Columbus, but delegates to the council disagreed as to the city to be chosen. The controversy was settled by the construction and recent dedication of the new building in Columbus.

For five years the question of moving headquarters to a point further west was debated at the meetings of the supreme council. The decision had been made to move headquarters from Columbus, but delegates to the council disagreed as to the city to be chosen. The controversy was settled by the construction and recent dedication of the new building in Columbus.

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STATE OIL FIRMS UNDER SCRUTINY

Jay R. Benton, Attorney-General, Back From Washington to Study Situation

While Harlan F. Stone, United States Attorney-General, is pressing for action on the suit in equity which the Government has entered against 50 oil companies operating in this country in the District Court of Chicago, Jay R. Benton, Attorney-General of Massachusetts, is studying various local phases of the conditions surrounding the transportation, marketing and adjustment of prices of gasoline and other petroleum fuel and power-producing products with a view of determining what legal action may be taken in this State to protect the consumers of this product.

Attorney-General Benton returned to Boston from Washington a few days ago, and since that time he has been busy at the State House attending to legal matters which await his action and also to the moot question of gasoline handling and selling.

What action, if any, he may take in Massachusetts, as result of the recent conference in Washington with Attorney-General Stone and several of the attorneys-general of states most affected by the price fluctuations of this commodity, the Attorney-General said he must decline to discuss publicly. He added:

It would be entirely premature for me to say what, if any, plans I have at this time regarding the supervision of the gasoline traffic. The fact that the Attorney-General of the United States has entered a suit in equity against 50 oil companies which deal in this product should be significant, to say the least.

Mr. Stone to Supply Data

The Attorney-General pointed out that at the recent conference in Washington, Attorney-General Stone promised to send to each of the attorneys-general of the states most interested in the problem, copies of all of the data the Federal Government is able to collect regarding the cost of producing petroleum and its various by-products, including gasoline, the conditions governing transportation and the rates paid for shipping gasoline, as well as the regulations of its sale as imposed on the retailers by those selling gasoline in large quantities.

"When we get all of the Federal Government's data, we will have more to go upon," the Attorney-General today intimated to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Mr. Benton said the oil product conference in Washington was helpful to all of the attorneys-general of the states taking part in it. He said that, in addition to Attorney-General Stone, there were present A. T. Seymour, assistant to the Attorney-General; A. F. Meyers, special assistant to the Attorney-General; three members of the Federal Trade Commission, and three agents of the United States Department of Justice. The following members of the standing executive committee on gasoline of the National Association of Attorneys-General were also of the conference: O. S. Spilman of Nebraska, G. M. Napier of Georgia, George F. Short of Oklahoma, H. H. Cliff of Utah, Deputy Attorney-General Fletcher of Iowa; H. L. Eken of Wisconsin, and Jay R. Benton of Massachusetts. He said further:

Considerable Evidence Available

Among the problems we discussed was the suit in equity entered by the United States Government against 50 oil companies in the United States District Court of Chicago. It being alleged that the pricing and treating of certain patented rights in the patents as valid patents and patent rights covering and controlling the processes for "cracking gasoline" and devices to lend color of legality to alleged combinations, conspiracies and monopolies.

The alleged price-fixing was another point under discussion. Assurance of heavy Federal co-operation from Attorney-General Stone in any program he might propose. Much evidence in the hands of the Attorney-General has already been turned over to the Federal authorities and this evidence which has been collected by the Federal Government through the Department of Justice was at once made available to the state. It was expected that the Federal Trade Commission's gasoline report which was made to President Coolidge not long ago will soon be made available to the attorney-general of the various states most affected.

VERMONT FOREST SERVICE IMPROVED

MONTPELIER, Vt., July 12 (Special)—Increased efficiency of the lookout service of the state forest department has resulted in a great reduction in the number and extent of forest fires thus far this year, according to officials of the department who are sending out pamphlets today to the selectmen and other officials of towns informing them concerning the protective service.

It is announced that there are at present 20 lookouts and patrols connected with the observation towers throughout the State. As a result of their activities in the prevention and detection of fires only about 700 acres have been burned over this year. A number of the owners of large tracts are co-operating with the forest service by making voluntary contributions toward the support of the lookout and patrols.

ANTI-DAYLIGHT-TIME CAMPAIGN UNDER WAY

Representatives of the several Massachusetts granges, agricultural organizations and farm bureaus met in the State House yesterday afternoon and listened to reports on the progress of the campaign to repeal the present day-light-saving law.

Ernest H. Gilbert of Stoughton, master of the state Grange, is chairman of the campaign committee. After he had spoken it was voted to organize a federated standard time committee to work throughout the State for the repeal of the daylight-saving law. The committee will be named soon and is expected to include farmers, railroad men, educators and representatives of labor organizations.

DR. ELIOT OF HARVARD URGES CAMBRIDGE BEAUTY BE REVIVED

**City Criticized as "Noisy, Dangerous and Congested"—
Suggestions for Improvement Made**

Cambridge, Mass., the home of Harvard University, is criticized as "noisy, dangerous and congested," and the City Council and the state Legislature are called upon to make it once more a "wholesome and desirable place to live in," by Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard, in an open letter to the press.

Dr. Eliot takes issue with the city authorities on five points. He deplores the condition of the streets and of the bridges leading to them from Boston, and says there is altogether too much unnecessary noise in Cambridge streets, particularly by automobiles.

Many of the streets and crossroads are unsafe both for pedestrians and motorists, in Dr. Eliot's opinion, and more ground around schoolhouses and additional facilities for children's playgrounds are asked. Finally, he urges that newcomers to the city be told of the historical associations, the institutions and traditions of Cambridge. His letter reads, in part:

Cambridge is used to be a very wholesome and desirable place to live in; and this statement was true for far the larger part of the area.

Automobiles, the increasing number of factories within the limits of the city, the striking increase in number of automobiles which were never issued to drivers, the unwise policies of a series of city governments and the tendencies of the successors to the Metropolitan Park Commission of the 1880s and 1890s have together deprived Cambridge of much of its attractiveness.

The movement of more traffic officers at crossings would further increase the safety of both pedestrians and motorists.

In view of the increasing population of Cambridge and the diminishing number of vehicles in its streets, the city should provide for every building a minimum setback from the sidewalk, and should exempt from taxation for each estate the land contained in that minimum. This provision with specification of the width of every street according to its uses, and with appropriate regulation of the height of houses, would go far to make Cambridge a wholesome and desirable place to live in for many years to come. They are all within the power of the Massachusetts Legislature and the Cambridge city government.

It is indispensable to the prosperity of Cambridge, as a place of business and for residence, that the bridges over the Charles River and basin should be rebuilt in the right positions and of the right widths to accommodate easily the increasing traffic on them for both pedestrians and vehicles. It is essential that the highways which connect with these bridges on each side of the river should be laid out and built on far-reaching plans as regards both route and construction.

It is not too late, however, to rescue Cambridge from its decline, if the state Legislature and the City Council can be induced to take measures which will help it. What are these measures?

It is indispensable to the prosperity of Cambridge, as a place of business and for residence, that the bridges over the Charles River and basin should be rebuilt in the right positions and of the right widths to accommodate easily the increasing traffic on them for both pedestrians and vehicles. It is essential that the highways which connect with these bridges on each side of the river should be laid out and built on far-reaching plans as regards both route and construction.

To keep Cambridge a desirable place to live in all the city's children and all newcomers should have abundant opportunity to learn about the historical associations of Cambridge and about the famous men who have lived and worked here, or have visited the town and paid homage to its institutions and its traditions.

The future of Cambridge will be wholly at its best if the conditions which have heretofore made it a wholesome and desirable place to live in are perpetuated, in spite of the new embarrassments.

**RESTING PERIODS
VALUABLE TO LABOR**

**Report on Investigation Shows
Absolute Gain in Amount
of Products**

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 28.—In the general investigation summarized in the recent report of the committee on industrial fatigue research, it is stated that rest pauses during shifts or spells of work have to be treated from two points of view. In muscular work they have to be regarded as actual rests from labor, while in repetitive work, which does not require much actual strength, it is the change which gets the worker away from boredom and monotony. So far, it is in the latter cases that the results are most marked.

In many types of manual repetitive work it was found that the judicious introduction of a short rest pause of 10 to 15 minutes into a spell of 4½ to 5 hours was followed by small but genuine increase in output in spite of the shorter time worked. This increase usually ranged between 5 and 10 per cent. The effect was not often immediately apparent and did not reach its maximum for some months. It also seemed to act most advantageously with slow workers.

In comparing work carried out by shifts of different lengths in the glass industry, there was almost consistently an increase in the hourly rate of output (accompanied by a decrease in the amount of spoiled work) by the eight-hour shift as compared with that of 10 hours. In continuous processes, such as the glass industry, hourly output is the important factor, added to which the shorter shifts allow of work being carried on during the whole 24 hours, instead of during only 20 hours, as when two 10-hour shifts are being worked.

Another point taken up is the necessity of teaching workers from the beginning how to work in the most economical way, from both the labor-saving and time-saving points of view. Thus with workers engaged in chocolate packing, after a period of instruction in the best methods, an increase in efficiency of 21 per cent over an untrained group was noted. In metal polishing a course of instruction enabled a beginner to become expert after two weeks, whereas if left to herself she wasted time on unproductive effort and never reached a really high level of efficiency.

In the weaving industry beginners are fortunate if they happen to come under an instructor who takes much interest in teaching the newcomer; they just drift from one phase of the work to another. It is suggested that the industry would benefit greatly if regular class instruction were given with a loom and its parts for demon-

stration, and a shed for practice.

on the streets either by day or by night, and the billboards loudly on all the principal highways nearly incessantly, and many automobiles which make loud roaring, clattering or crackling noises as they go have free courses in all Cambridge streets. The fact that many automobiles for passengers and for freight move with noises shown that the noise-makers are well aware of it. It is prohibited by the city, they would shortly cease.

III. Cambridge would be a more desirable place to live in if the safety of its streets for pedestrians and motorists alike could be increased. Two measures quite within the powers of the city Government would promote that safety. At crossings where buildings stand on the inner edges of the sidewalks and on a corner, a clear view should be provided across or through the lower story of every building so situated, so that an approaching motorist can see through the corner what is coming on the other road. At crossings where hedges, or high bushes are growing, these growths should not be permitted to stand more than four feet high, so that chauffeurs on either road can see over the bushes. The employment of more traffic officers at crossings would further increase the safety of both pedestrians and motorists.

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GERMAN INDUSTRY'S NEW POWERS CITED

Chicago Institute Speaker Sees General Weakening in the Conception of State
Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 12.—While the new German Constitution has proved a bulwark against disorder in Germany during the troubled years since the war, it has not prevented a general weakening in the conception of State particularly by industry in the country. This was the general theme of yesterday's lecture by Dr. Herbert Kraus of the University of Königsberg, before the Institute of International Politics at the University of Chicago.

General disillusionment from the results of the war and decrease in the authority of the Empire was given as the reason for a lessened regard for the State. To show how far the condition has progressed Dr. Kraus said that in 1923 the National Association of German Industry sent a communication to the Government stating that industry would be willing to carry 40 per cent of the 500,000,000-mark additional annual guarantee of reparations provided the Government would agree to conditions which included exploitation of state resources according to natural scientific theories, abstinence of the Government from manufacture and distribution of goods, and equality of German production in foreign countries.

Industrial Independence

This attitude, Dr. Kraus declared, illustrates an attempt to deal with the State as an independent power instead of the fulfillment of the duty of the citizen to the State. Negotiations between private German industrialists and the French and Belgians, he said, furnishes another example of this attitude of independence. Dr. Kraus added:

On the other hand, the German Constitution has maintained itself, and proved a bulwark against the destructive forces within the German people, as well as against the outside factors set against the Government and the dangers which threaten Germany and its Constitution.

The question of durability of the Weimar Constitution which is hereby submitted to you, itself, presents a more comprehensive and greater problem of whether and in what degree the Constitution is rooted in the German people. When we consider the relation of the Germans to their new Constitution from this psychological point of view, we can conclude that this instrument contains a number of decidedly popular measures, among these the guarantee of personal freedom, the secrecy of mail, the freedom of meetings, the right to form societies and the independence of judges.

And not last among them, the article that no German may be surrendered to a foreign Government for prosecution or punishment, a paragraph which has become very actual by the question of the surrender of the so-called war criminals. I would also include, with reservation the universal, direct and secret suffrage for men and women.

Strength of the Constitution

On the other side the Treaty of Versailles and the burdens laid by it on the German people and constitution of life are repudiated with overwhelming unanimity, including the paragraphs on the abolishment of conscription and the limitation of armament. The National Council and National Economic Council are distant and on the whole indifferent features in the general conscience. The existence of the Cabinet of the Empire has hardly reached the consciousness of the masses.

The situation in regard to the Reichstag is rather complicated. The last Reichstag had become decidedly unpopular, because it was too old, and could no longer be considered the efficient representative of the German people. Then general world skepticism of parliaments has grown quite strong in Germany, and was increased under the influence of the last election of Parliament on May 4.

The institution of Presidents is naturally troublesome for both those of the extreme Right and Left. But in my opinion very few people in Germany have really at present an expectation of this institution being abolished.

If the German people had to constitute a new Constitution today, either by the scales of a plebiscite or by the agency of a national assembly as was the case in Weimar, the consultations would naturally take a different course than they did in Weimar, but if the German people were asked the question whether and in what fundamental respects the Weimar Constitution should be altered today, the majority would probably answer negatively, as shown in Bavaria and Baden, where plebiscites showed negative results.

UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH PLANNED

Action Taken to Form International Organization

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 12 (Special)—Not only further national but international unification of the Lutheran Church will result, it is believed, from action of the executive board of the United Lutheran Church taken during a conference just closed here.

At the time of the formation of the United Lutheran Church in 1918, the bodies joining together were the General Lutheran Council of America, the General Synod of America and the United Synod of the south. Under the new plan there will also be joined the Missouri Synod, the Scandinavian churches, embracing Norway, Denmark and Sweden, and other foreign branches.

The board also recommended the consolidation of five great Lutheran mission boards into one board, known as the Board of American Missions. The convention of the United Lutheran Church, which meets in Chicago next October, will decide upon the proposed merger.

By unanimous vote the executive board decided to recommend to the convention that it accept the joint invitation of the ministerium of Pennsylvania and the East Pennsylvania Synod to hold the 1926 convention of the United Lutheran Church in Philadelphia.

B. Altman & Co.

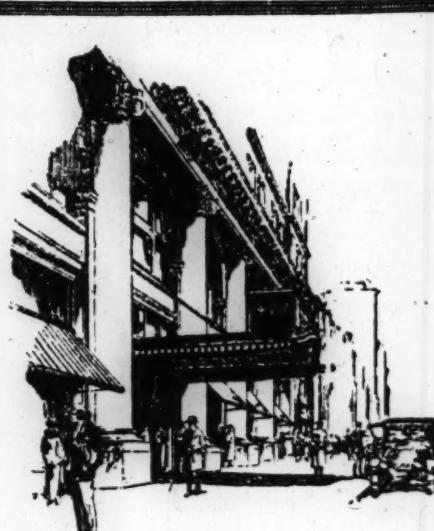
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New York

Enter Midsummer—imperious in its demand for comfort, with every avenue leading to this demand. Cool Apparel, Cool Furnishings—and the way to their purchasing made easy—becomes the motif of the shopper's creed

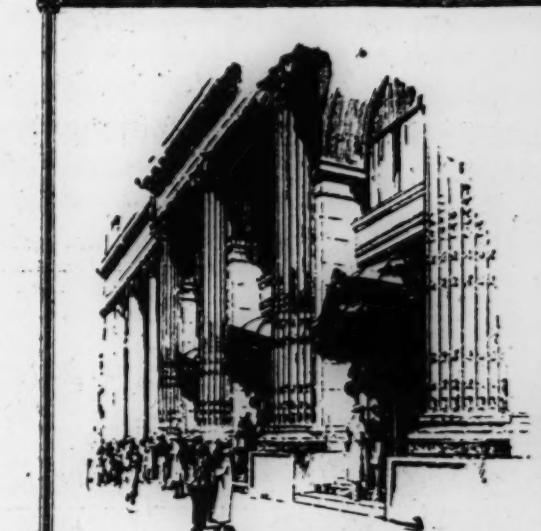
The Store of B. Altman & Co. is not only physically adapted, but has bent all its great energies to the giving of the utmost in service and comfort; as well as its best in values and its finest in merchandise during the warm months, when merchandising must needs be a fine art, and well-nigh perfect, to rightly serve a Midsummer clientele



MADISON AVENUE

The Mail Shopping Bureau

with an expert personnel carefully chosen, is admirably equipped to fill orders for vacationists and out-of-town patrons who may not always find it convenient to shop in person during the Summer



FIFTH AVENUE

The Motor Delivery Service

for the Summer season
to Long Island and New Jersey points is now in active operation

Safe-guarded Silk Hosiery

of beauty and lasting service

Catering to all the fashionable color demands; also obtainable in black and white.

A popular medium-weight Silk Hosiery item, with lisle tops and soles

now remarkably low-priced

at \$1.65 per pair

Representing an important saving in the vacation budget for women's footwear.

For Golf, Tennis and Outdoor Activities

sportswomen will find an unusually choice assortment of novelty lisle and wool hosiery.

(First Floor)

Taffeta Silk Bathing Suits

extraordinarily reduced for Monday

A quantity of Women's Smart Taffeta Bathing Suits, taken from regular stock and on account of incomplete sizes

repriced for clearance

at \$8.50, 13.50 & 18.50

While some of these Suits are untrimmed, many show embroidery, braid and ribbon touches.

All represent remarkable values

Also very moderate prices prevail in Bathing Accessories, including Beach Capes, Shoes, Caps, Bandannas and Bags

(Second Floor)

Final Clearance of Reed and Willow Furniture

at a reduction of one-third from former prices

Complete Suites, as well as individual pieces, are included in this offering

(On the Fourth Floor)

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

The Reds and Religion

The Bolshevik Persecution of Roman Catholic priests before the Supreme Tribunal of the Soviet Government at Moscow.

By Capt. Francis McCullagh. London: John Murray. 18s. McCullagh with the main theme for his latest book, began his March last year. Captain McCullagh actually witnessed this trial himself. As he is a Roman Catholic, it is natural that his sympathies should be very strongly in favor of the accused, but he gives many quotations from Bolshevik documents in order, as he says, "to be perfectly fair to the Soviet Government."

Briefly, the chief matters in dispute between the Christian churches in Russia and the Soviet Government were:

1. The confiscation of church treasures in connection with relief work.
2. The ownership of church buildings and land.
3. The right to give religious instruction to children.

4. The right to censor sermons.

In the dispute over church treasures the Soviet Government demanded all articles whose removal would not "essentially affect the interests of the cult." Both the Orthodox and the Roman Catholic churches, however, were prepared to surrender only such treasures as had not been consecrated, although Archbishop Cleplak, for the Roman Catholics, said that for the relief work they could give "even our sacred vessels"; but, added the archbishop, "I have no right to give them without the authorization of the Vatican." The Bolsheviks declared both churches were trying to hinder them in fighting the food shortage, and said they were doing so from "counter-revolutionary" motives.

Dispute Over Church Property

The dispute over the ownership of the church buildings arose out of the Soviet Government's decree that church buildings and land were like all other land and buildings in Russia, the property of the State, but might be leased by the congregations, provided 20 laymen could be found to sign the leases. The resistance of the Orthodox church to this decree soon collapsed, while the Protestant churches in general found little difficulty in obeying such a law—a fact Captain McCullagh has apparently omitted to mention. The Roman Catholic clergy, however, resisted stoutly. "Church property," declared Archbishop Cleplak, "belongs to the church, and I cannot surrender it without the permission of the Pope." This permission was not forthcoming, and the Roman Catholic priests, confronted with the necessity of disobeying either the Soviet Government or the Pope, unhesitatingly chose to disobey the local national authority.

The prohibition against teaching religion to children and preaching uncensored sermons affected all the Christian churches in Russia, but whereas the Protestant churches submitted to the law under protest, the Roman Catholic church, and for a time the Orthodox, refused to obey it. Captain McCullagh is convinced that the action of the Soviet Government was inspired solely by hatred of Christianity. There are other Christians with as intimate a knowledge of Russia as he, who have expressed a contrary view. A reason adduced at the time by the Soviet Government is that their action was due in part to the gross superstition which they said was rife among the peasants, and which they accused the Christian churches of spreading. Chiefly, however, they said it was due to the fact that both the pulpit and the Sunday schools were used, not so much for the propagation of the Gospel as of Tsarism, or, as they put it, of "counterrevolutionary activities." They therefore decided on the wholesale closing of all Sunday schools and the censoring of sermons without distinction of creed or politics. It may perhaps be added that they have so far as is known put no corresponding ban on antireligious teaching. It is a remarkable fact that "bought" it is illegal in Russia to teach religion to children under 18, it is perfectly permissible to prepare them for confession.

Religion and Politics

The question, "Where does religion end and politics begin?" is one which the members of each religious community would probably answer differently. Captain McCullagh himself, while of opinion that the Soviet Government was attacking Christianity when it passed sentence on the Patri-

arch Tikhon, the head of the Orthodox church in Russia, nevertheless admits that the Orthodox priests too often played politics. He says, moreover, that the Orthodox church in Russia had "practically been for centuries part of the Tsarist Civil Service," that the Patriarch Tikhon had "sanctioned" the Supreme Church Administration organized at Karlowitz (Hungary) by Russian emigres, and that "this administration summoned an All-Russian Church Assembly which proclaimed the re-establishment of Russia of the monarchy and the Romanov dynasty." (Page 21.)

How strong is the difference of opinion on this question of what constitutes religious persecution may be illustrated by a couple of quotations.

Chief Drama Leaguer



Francis Neilson

President of the Drama League of America, and Author of the Novel, "A Strong Man's House," Recently Published by Houghton Mifflin Company.

A Scamper Through France

Through Central France to the Pyrenees

If fewer than the sands of the sea, books of travel are still many and various; and by way of reason for yet another, the author of "Through Central France to the Pyrenees," says in her first chapter that here will be chronicled "a little tour which I, all alone, and with my small purse and still smaller intelligence, can take; and therefore that you, with your larger purse and much larger intelligence, can take still more easily."

Mrs. Speed, with England as her starting point, is addressing the inhabitants of that isle; the little tour will be more expensive if one starts in America, with or without the larger intelligence so modestly presupposed in the reader. Mrs. Speed also draws and paints, and the little tour is illustrated with her sketches, several of them in color.

There is, it appears, a Syndicat d'Initiative, run by the French Republic, which is able and willing to assist tourists without charge on the optimistic theory that every tourist thus assisted is one more. You pick out those places and things you would like to see, send the list to the nearest manager of the Syndicat, and your tour is planned for you with its ap-

proximate cost, descriptive pamphlets, lists of hotels, etc.

Mrs. Speed had quite a long list.

She wanted to see some of the chateaux

of the Loire; the strange volcanic

region about Clermont-Ferrand fasci-

nated her; she regarded the Roman

buildings farther down as worth a

pilgrimage for themselves alone; be-

ing in that direction, she wanted a

better look at the Pyrenees than she

had once had when merely crossing

their western spur into Spain; she

saw she had to see some of the beau-

tifuls of the Aude district, and the

strange village of Rocamadour.

The Syndicat thought she wanted

to see rather too much in something

under six weeks, but it laid out a

route for her; and who will read may

travel it. Or saunter or scamper. For

says the author, "a saunter (or a

scamper) through these pleasant lands

of France, though nothing very amaz-

ing confronts you, presents many and

varied interests to the fairly intelli-

gent traveler, who, to profit by his

wanderings, must have, even without

the poet's gift of song, a little frag-

ment of the poet's soul—or the voice

of birds and the scent of the fields and

redolent woods would not have their

message for him; and a little gleam of

the artist's eye, even without the art-

ist's power of hand—or the mountain

craggs and misty valleys would reveal

their inner beauties from him; and the

historian's love of old days and

deeds of yore—or castle and fortress

would repeople themselves before

the mind's eye with a spectral throng

of vanished multitudes and armored

warriors."

The excerpt defines the point of

view—or the combined points of view

—of the traveler and chronicler, in-

spired to the pen by the conversational

regret of a boatman on the Tarn that

so few Americans or English tourists

ever visited that spot of beauty.

"Though France is at our door," she

comments, "it is astounding how many

well-read and educated people say to

me, 'Where is the Tarn?' I have never

even heard of it.' The generous

Syndicat should thank the postman.

To tour with something of the

poet's imagination, the artist's vision,

and the historian's knowledge is cer-

tainly desirable, yet how small a

luggage of this kind do most travelers

carry! These are all attributes that

vary widely with individuals; and the

test after all of a book is the response

of the reader. However, Mrs. Speed suggests the landscape beauty

and historic associations incident to

her scamper through Central France

is for the individual reader rather

than the routine book notice to esti-

Old Books in New Bindings

Casanova
with Introduction by Havelock Ellis.

London Nights
by Arthur Symons.

Layzette of Tormes
Translated by M. J. Lorraine, Nowell Smith & Co. \$2 per volume.

To print upon fine paper, in a graceful type, and to bind in tasteful fashion a worthy manuscript, is to add beauty to beauty. This seems to be the program behind the new Quartos.

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Old Parisian Relics

Paris, June 30
Special Correspondence

FOR the second time, the Foire des Antiquaires is being held in the Orangerie, constructed by Mansart, to which descend the two wide staircases known as the Cent-Marches, also built by Mansart. The Orangerie is not usually open to the public, so that the Fair of Antiquarians offers a unique opportunity of visiting that part of the Versailles château.

Moreover, the Antiquaires de France make a fine display of rare treasures. Here are graciously curved Louis XV armchairs upholstered in delicate silks studded with delicate posies. There are Louis XII pieces of furniture, so severe in their straight geometric lines and so imposing with their massive contours. They make a fine contrast with the eighteenth century, with its fine laid work.

In a corner is a quaint baby carriage all gay with painted flowers, and an old sedan chair which might have carried a court lady through the grounds of Versailles. There are dainty "pouderières" whose mirrors could tell many secrets! There are beautiful glasses, superb blown bottles, and glittering crystals.

There too may be found a curious relic of the past—a sleigh where one sat on a wooden lion; and old flame-buoyant clocks still tick and strike. There are vases from China, there are Roman heads, there are pieces of sculpture from the Middle Ages, there are tapestries and ancient stiffs, there are paintings—romantic landscapes, portraits, children and warriors.

Over 30 dealers in antiquities have taken part in the display. It is largely visited by American collectors, and French people dolefully watch the fast disappearance of so many works of art.

At the Musée Carnavalet

A visit to the newly-built premises of the Musée Carnavalet—the museum of the City of Paris—is another treat for lovers of old things. There are rooms of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries whose decoration comes from old mansions which are being pulled down. From a house doomed to disappearance, because of the prolongation of the Rue de Rennes, splendid rooms of the Regency style have been rescued and placed in the Carnavalet Museum.

Besides their artistic value these rooms are full of historical souvenirs. From the old Hôtel des Stuarts, on the Montagne Sainte-Geneviève, on the summit of which is the Panthéon, comes a music room, and from the rue Hauteville off the Boulevard Saint-Germain comes the room of the Prior of Prémontré, with wainscoting of waxed cask.

When the Boulevard Raspail was opened it caused the demolition of the Hôtel du Luart, which stood in the rue de Varenne. A strange room of this hotel is to be seen at the Carnavalet museum; it is all gilded with polychromatic decoration of vine leaves and grapes.

A more recent acquisition was made by the museum when a few months ago it was decided to prolong the Boulevard Haussmann to the Grands Boulevards. A mansion erected in the rue Lafitte disappeared in the process but the decoration of a room with rounded corners was kept. Four salons were also recently rescued from the delightful Hôtel de Fersen, on the rue Matignon, which once belonged to Count de Ferson, known for his devotion to Marie-Antoinette. The Carnavalet museum also received the paneling of the Chateau of Conflans which belonged to the archbishops of Paris. The new promises of the Musée Carnavalet, with their ancient decorations of once famous houses, present an intimate picture of the past.

The building of the Carnavalet museum dates from 1544, when it was built by Pierre Lescot for the president of the Parliament. The famous writer-writer, Mme. de Sévigné, lived here from 1677 to 1696. It was acquired by the City of Paris in 1865 and became a museum in 1880.

Manuscripts and Miniatures

The Congress of the Societies of the History of Paris was the occasion for the old Bibliothèque Sainte-Geneviève to organize an exhibition of manuscripts, miniatures, printed books, paintings, drawings, prints and potteries. The theme of the exhibition was "La Montagne Sainte-Geneviève à Travers les Ages."

A bronze head of Venus found in 1886 in the rue des Fossés-Saint-Jacques recalls the Roman period, when the Montagne Sainte-Geneviève was covered with vineyards and named

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the Mont Lucotius. Of the first and second centuries there are vases and recipients of red earth; of the eleventh century there is a vase of sandstone. There are little jugs and cups with godrooned edges of the fifteenth century.

Plans dating from 1653, 1734 and 1757 show the transformations of the Montagne Sainte-Geneviève. Numerous documents evoke the Abbaye of Sainte-Geneviève, where now stands the Lycée Henri IV. The Gothic tower which still stands at the entrance of the lycée was built by Clovis in the sixth century.

The Bibliothèque itself is on the site formerly occupied by the library of the famous Abbey of the Génovéfains. The present building was built in 1850, replacing the Collège de Montaigne. The whole of the Montagne-Sainte-Geneviève on which stands the Panthéon retains memories of the past, and the exhibition greatly pleased all lovers of old Paris. S. H.

Portraits in Tiles
Shown on GloucesterGloucester, Mass., July 10
Special Correspondence

THE use of tiles as a medium for portraiture constitutes a novel feature in Grace Horne's gallery in East Gloucester where an exhibition of works in various media is now in progress.

The tiles, brilliant and clear in coloring, are the work of a young Russian artist, and pupil of Cézanne, Nina Ulman-Volgenskaya. Though Russian by birth, the young painter has gained her art education in France, and her work is a composite of both lands, with much that is Russian in feeling and color, much that is French in technique.

Apart from their novel interest as tiles, the portraits possess the charm of blending character with costume. The artist has studied the type to be portrayed, and has then arrayed that type, not in the conventional garb of the twentieth century, but in whatever costume of whatever period the personality of her sitter might most vividly suggest. Thus there are portraits which reflect the grace of a Venetian lady; there is a French peasant type, with a fishing vessel in the offing, or one may find a group of young girls in Russian garb, preparing for a dance of the people.

The use of tile has enabled the artist to gain intense brilliancy in pigment, and to produce an ensemble unusual in its atmosphere of cleanliness. Pigments are never muddled, as in many a modern canvas.

The influence of Cézanne, which, perhaps, has contributed to the use of floral motif in the background, and possibly to a less marked extent to the figure study, is for the most part part.

Grace Horne's gallery, with The Ark, a diminutive gallery set apart at the rear of the larger display room, is now entering on its summer season with a display of etchings and paintings offered as an experiment at unusually moderate price in order to stimulate greater desire for possession in a too reticent public. The idea, which is novel to Gloucester, although tried in New York, is to gather from generous artists such works as they are willing to place on sale for the moderate sum of \$25.

The experience of individual artists in Gloucester with canvases of reasonable price has indicated a great popular demand for works within the range of the average purse, and many people who never before owned an original work of art have availed themselves of studio privileges, and have become collectors on a small scale. The success of such a venture, tried out by painters who found no profit or encouragement in an overstocked and undersold output, has now penetrated the galleries.

In The Ark, one is informed that prices now advertised have no relation to the actual market value of the artist's work, as the artists themselves are co-operating with the gallery in an effort to interest the public and widen the art audience.

Painters and print makers, such as Gifford and Reynolds Beal, George Bellows, Hayley Lever, and William



Hipolito Lazaro

Who Recently Shattered Tradition by Giving a Summer Song Recital in New York

Little Theater of Bristol, England

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, July 1

DESPITE the economic difficulties of our time, the repertory movement continues to make progress throughout the country, and community theaters are being organized, one after another, in the larger provincial towns. One of the latest is Bristol, where the newly established Little Theater is under the control of Mr. Rupert Harvey, whose excellent Shakespearean work, with Mr. Ernest Milton, as leading man at the Old Vic, will be fresh in the recollection of many readers of The Christian Science Monitor.

When, a year or more ago, Mr. A. E. Stanley Hill approached Mr. Harvey, with the suggestion that a repertory theater should be started in Bristol, the latter being convinced, as he phrased it, "that public taste in the matter of the theater is steadily improving, and should be given every assistance," took up the project with alacrity. The theater was started, and successfully ran last season, with the following high ideals always in view—first, that only the best and cleanest plays should be done; second, that the most efficient company possible should be engaged—by which is meant a company of actors who have sufficient flexibility of thought to enable them to play parts of widely different kinds, and whose chief ambition is to do good work, on behalf of an honorable profession, and to win success rather by all-round excellence than by exploiting any mannerism.

The Philharmonic Orchestra will present in the Stadium on Saturday evening, July 19, Julius Weismann's "Dance Fantasy," op. 35, which will then receive its first American performance.

Elena Gerhardt, dramatic soprano, will, according to Daniel Mayer, her manager, return for another American recital tour the coming fall. Miss Gerhardt's first new York recital is announced for Nov. 2.

The Kibalachich Russian Symphonic Choir, which made its American débüt last April, will make its first tour on this side of the Atlantic next season, the itinerary to include a large portion of the territory east of the Mississippi River.

The Oratorio Society of New York, Albert Stoessel, conductor, announces that it will present for the first time in New York "The Hymn of Jesus," by Gustav Holst, in Carnegie Hall, Nov. 19.

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

An Egyptian Shepherd's Flute

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London, June 17.—A shrewd and witty writer on aesthetics once remarked that "it is indeed fortunate that the masses in Europe care little for art"—for, consider the probable result if the Irish peasantry regularly had seats in the Abbey Theater in Dublin, and witnessed Mr. Synge's plays, or if the villagers of Wessex habitually read Mr. Hardy's novels of an evening. They would first become aware that they were picturesque, and then they would realize that picturesqueness is a quality expected of the peasantry by the cultured."

They might, in fact, be tempted to turn from the plough to picturesqueness for a living. Well, except to the land, perhaps not much harm would result if the cultured in their turn took a hand with the plough. There is truth in the paradox that when all are aesthetes you shall enter again the kingdom of art only by becoming a Philistine or like unto a little child who, when asked what he had observed during country walk, replied that he had seen a horse biting a field.

Self-consciousness, in a word, is fatal to fresh, direct vision, and it is easy to understand why de Fonseka, in a passage preceding the one quoted above, warns us that we have only to cultivate emotion for the sake of its expression and our art destroys itself.

Perhaps on the whole Anatole France was right when he said that it is wiser to plant cabbages than to write books—and, he might have added, to compose music.

Of all the criticism directed at the past year's Debussy, the charge of an excessive self-consciousness, an absorbed self-centeredness artistically speaking, seems at first sight to carry the most weight. It has been said that his work falls into three periods. In the first he found himself; in the second realized himself; and in the last lost himself. Or, to put it as some did in another way, the very qualities which went to the making of a fascinating, if restricted style, killed in the end what they had created.

"My style," Debussy once confessed to a colleague, "is a limited one, and I seem to have reached the end of it." But that was said in a moment of depression and the composer promptly contradicted himself by writing the delightful sonata for violin and piano-forte. If at the last the lamp flickered it is rash to presume that inspiration had run dry.

Debussy's Individuality

A great critic has claimed it is not enough that a work of art should conform to the aesthetic demands of its age; there must be also about it, if it is to affect us with any permanent delight, the impress of a distinct individuality, an individuality remote from that of ordinary men, and coming near to us only by virtue of a certain newness and wonder in the work, and through channels whose very strangeness makes us more ready to give them welcome. What could more fitly describe the art of Debussy? Few composers have been less "overburdened with the sublime examples" of their predecessors, and he was ever impatient of those who attempt to reap the advantage of their magnificent musical inheritance by making "feeble attempts to rewrite history." If the pursuit of an individual ideal is self-centeredness, and a fastidious rejection of artistic excess, crudity and coarseness of every kind is self-consciousness, then Debussy deserved these labels. "We should endeavor to purify our music and to give it freedom"; and of certain French composers he wrote: "They study nature in books in which it assumes a disagreeably artificial aspect and in which the rocks are made of cardboard and the leaves of colored gauze."

At the time when, all over Europe, composers no sooner lisped in numbers than the Wagnerian numbers came, Debussy created a masterpiece so original, so saturated with newness and wonder, that we of today can scarcely realize its effect on those who were then strangers in a strange "land of ninth." These were the days when common chords were really common and an orchestral player had never yet read his part upside down without himself or his conductor knowing it. "Pelleas et Melisande" proclaimed the revolt of French genius against foreign art, and especially against Wagnerian art in its "awkward representatives in France." Romain Rolland tells us that anyone who lives in foreign parts is curious to know what France is like and understand her genius should study "Pelleas et Melisande" as they would study Racine's "Bérénice."

"Pelleas" in London

Although it has been a classic for many years, when, lately, the British National Opera Company added Debussy's masterpiece to their repertory, one felt much curiosity as to how English artists would acquit themselves in a work so peculiarly French. The first London performance at His Majesty's Theater proved a pleasant surprise. Miss Maggie Teyte's Melisande and Mr. Norman Allin's Arkel were admirable in recitations which, in

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the words of Jean-Jacques Rousseau, "wander between little intervals, and neither raise nor lower the voice very much; and should have little sustained sound, no noise, and no cries of any description—nothing indeed, that resembled singing, and little inequality in the duration or value of the notes, or in the intervals."

Mr. Hyde's Pelléas and Mr. Parker's Golaud were less happily cast; but the orchestra under Mr. Goossens played with sensitiveness and beauty of tone. Beautiful sound counts for much in the work of one who wrote: "Music is a sum total of scattered forces. It is turned into a commercial speculation. I prefer to hear the few notes of an Egyptian shepherd's flute...."

A Peruvian Composer and His Two Operas

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York, July 5.—JOSE VALLE-RIESTRA, the Peruvian composer, who has been on one of his rare visits to New York, invited me to his apartment one morning not long ago to hear some pages of his operas, "Ollanta" and "Atahualpa." Played. Miss Helen Blum, the pianist, went over the prelude and dances of the third act of the first work and the prelude of the first act of the second. Both the dramatic and the musical sources of the operas are Indian. Ollanta being a name of a warrior of legend, who wooed a princess, and Atahualpa being that of the emperor of history, who was the last to rule with the title and honors of Inca.

"Ollanta" was written a good while ago, and it has been produced to acclaim in Lima. "Atahualpa" is about two-thirds finished. The music of the older piece seemed to me to possess the more intimate charm; that of the new one, the greater directness and virility. The melodic and rhythmic substance of "Ollanta" impressed me as interesting in itself and as effective in its working out. Mr. Valle-Riestra gave me the full score to hold, while Miss Blum played from the vocal score. From my rapid study, I could tell that the instrumentation is rich in ornament and variegated in color. I could also tell with some certainty that the choruses express a primitive yearning and a sincere popular fervor.

About the recitatives and arias I could not come to definite conclusions, though I might be able to say more if I could have the notes to myself for a while. But manuscripts are manuscripts, and "Ollanta" and "Atahualpa" exist only in the pen-and-ink copies which the composer carries with him in his baggage. For assistance in this regard, I called upon Mme. Maria Luisa Escobar, the soprano, a couple of days later. Mme. Escobar was one of the members of the cast in "Ollanta" at the time of the production in Lima in September, 1920, taking the part of Cusi-Coylur, the princess and heroine.

The she spoke in high terms of the work on the vocal side, observing that the arias, though in the Italian style, had about them marked traits of the Spanish school. She said they expressed the profound grief, the sweet melancholy and the sensitive pride of the Indians of the old Peruvian Indian civilization in a most consistent and successful way. She spoke of the two duets for soprano and tenor as important parts, and she referred to the general ensemble of the invocation to the sun as accomplishing the composer's special purposes remarkably well. The ballad she described as beautiful and original.

The principal roles in "Ollanta" are the soprano, the tenor and the baritone, the title role being the tenor. The artists singing them at Lima four years ago were Mme. Escobar, Mr. Fabbri (some of the time Mr. Salazar) and Mr. Stracciari. The work was given at the Forero Theater, with Alfredo Padovani conducting. There were 12 representations in 20 days.

The libretto of "Ollanta" is in Spanish. Enough, however, of exposition. Will the work soon be produced in New York? That, I fancy, is what Mr. Valle-Riestra would like to know, though he made no remark to that effect to me. As I look at the matter, I should think it the most reasonable thing for a man living on the ground where a great social organism once existed that almost corresponds to the ideals of modern reformers, and where a conqueror of romantic aim, but deplorable outcome, was enacted, to picture his surroundings in an opera, in a way to engage the attention of the international public.

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Miss Maggie Teyte
The Mélisande of The British National Opera Company's Production of "Pelleas et Mélisande," at His Majesty's Theater, London

"L'Arlequin" and Vanni-Marcoux

Paris, July 1

Special Correspondence

CONTRARY to tradition, the productions and revivals of the Paris Opera this season have surpassed those of the Opéra Comique in judicious choice of interpreters and finished presentation.

One of the new operas scheduled for spring production at the Opéra but delayed until autumn on account of its lavish preparation is the new work of Max d'Ollone, "L'Arlequin," to the poem of Jean Sarment.

The part of the Harlequin, which is baritone, will be sung by Vanni-Marcoux. The selection of this artist, who is so frequently the creator of new roles in Paris, practically assures the artistic success of the production.

Vanni-Marcoux speaks of this rôle with great enthusiasm. To learn of his comprehensive method of study is to understand why his personality, so precisely suggesting the lawyer, whose profession he first fitted himself for in Italy—is submerged completely in very part.

Like a barrister fervently pleading for his client, the artist set forth the qualities of this new rôle with eager

warmth to the interviewer in the salons of his apartment.

"The character of Harlequin has never been thus treated in music," he said. "In this opera he is a great comedian as well as a deeply pathetic individual. Jean Sarment's poem is a tale of a blissful Isle where there is no unhappiness. It opens with a celebration in honor of the Princess' seventeenth birthday. The King, her father, has announced that she may choose the gift she most desires.

Harlequin, wearing his coat of a thousand sand colors, reaches the Isle from a mysterious boat. He seeks by means of skillful dancing to interpret himself to the Princess and win her interest. Through the act he speaks no word, and at the end throws himself at the Princess' feet.

"To express this scene solely by means of pantomime is a most fascinating work. By instinct and grace this dance must reveal the soul of Harlequin. The five acts of the opera are full of charm. The Princess tells Harlequin of her love, they are united and leave the Isle together. Their departure causes no unhappiness, for

the King assures her subjects their princess has obtained the gift that will bring her the greatest happiness.

"As usual, I shall first study the rôle dramatically and create the character before learning the music. The poem I learn by heart and repeat aloud until it becomes a part of me. Gradually the whole score is absorbed. For each rôle I do intensive reading. When I interpreted the part of the monk in "This," for example,

I searched old documents in Venice, and discovered that these zealous of the desert parted their hair, which was permitted to grow long in front, and the two strands were twisted about the head and knotted behind. I have not heard of any other singer thus characterizing his makeup in this rôle."

Vanni-Marcoux expressed his preference for concert work. "Here the artist has 20 interpretations to create in one evening instead of one rôle. Each word of a song must therefore be given its full value."

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Summer Music in Vienna

By PAUL BECHERT

Vienna, June 22

Dr. FRITZ STIEDRY, the new di-

rector of the Volksoper, has

made an auspicious début with

a thoroughly re-studied production of

"Tristan und Isolde," under his own

baton. Dr. Stiedry, formerly a promi-

nent conductor of the Berlin Staats-

oper, promises big things. His prin-

cipal object will be to make the Volks-

oper not a competitive enterprise to

the more luxurious Staatsoper, with

its vastly greater financial and artistic

means, but rather a supplementary

theater to cultivate those branches of

opera in which the Staatsoper omits from its program.

Dr. Stiedry has been his lot at the hands of Vienna's critics and musi-

cal students. He shares the fate in

this respect of Brahms, Beethoven and

Mozart, for with all its ardent love for

music the musical public of this city is

perhaps the most conservative of

any city in the world. The genius of

Schönberg is less recognized and less known in his native city than any-

where else, and his radical pupils,

such as Alban Berg, Anton Webern,

Egon Wellesz and Paul Pisk, are

taboo with the musical press, and, to

a large extent, with the general public.

A great portion of contemporary mu-

sical effort passes almost unnoticed by

the majority of the natives, who have

only now penetrated to the moderate

NURMI WINS THE CROSS-COUNTRY

U. S. Relay Team Breaks Mark Set by British Four Earlier in the Day

OLYMPIC STADIUM, Colombe, France, July 12 (AP)—Paavo Nurmi, the star Finnish runner scored his third Olympic triumph today when he won the 10,000-meter cross-country race by more than 50 meters from his countryman, William Ritola, with Earl Johnson, the American running star, surprising the field with a great race which gave him third place.

Finland won the 10,000-meter cross-country event as a Nation with 25 points. The United States was second with 14 points; France, third with 20 points; this result gave Finland 25 Olympic points and the United States 10.

Arthur Studenroth of Philadelphia, and August Fager of the Finnish-American A. C., New York, were the other Americans inside the first 10 in this race.

The British relay team broke the world's record in the 400-meter relay race with a mark of 42 seconds. The old world's and Olympic record was 42.1-5s.

In the 400-meters relay trial Great Britain's record-breaking quartette was given a flying start by H. M. Abrahams, head sprinting ace. The team, however, ran practically alone as Greece, the only other starter of the heat, was distanced before the race had fairly begun. The 4-inches time clinched 1-5s. off the world mark made by the American team at the last Olympics.

Two heats later Holland sprang a surprise by equaling this new relay record, also covering the 400 meters in 42 seconds.

Besides Abrahams the British team was composed of W. Rangeley, W. P. Nisbett and G. Royle.

The United States team broke the world's record in the 400-meter relay race, sixth trial heat, making the distance in 41.1-5s., beating the new record of 42s., made earlier in the afternoon by the British team.

The Americans raced hard to clip 4-5ths of a second off the mark set by Great Britain in the first heat and equalled in the third heat by Holland. The United States team was composed of Frank Hussey, Stuyvesant High of New York, interscholastic sprint champion; Leo Clark, John Hopkins, Loren McMahon, Nelson A. C., and Alfred Leconey, Meadowbrook Club. They ran in the order named.

Brunetto, sterling Argentine track performer, sprang the first surprise of the day by breaking the Olympic record in the running hop, step and jump with a mark of 14.92 meters, superseding the record of 14.92 meters, made by T. E. Ahearn of England in 1908.

The Argentine, whose full name is L. A. Brunetto, was the first South American to gain prominence in this year's Olympic track and field events. His first attempt broke the record set by the English in the London Olympic Games 16 years ago and put the Argentine within a few inches of the world's record of 15.19 meters made by Ahearn in the United States in 1908. Ahearn's world record in feet and inches was 50ft. 11in. and Brunetto's mark today is equivalent to 50ft. 1-16in.

The Olympic record held by Ahearn which Brunetto broke today was 48ft. 11-14in.

Fouls were called on Brunetto on his next two efforts but his first mark remained the best when the first section of the field had completed its performance. In the final, the Finnish star, jumping only 14.62 meters, was beaten by United States' fencer, the Finn star, who had completed its performance.

United States' fencer, today won in creditable style their first matches in the opening round of the Olympic four-man saber team competition. The American team defeated the Uruguayan team 8 matches to 7. A. S. Lyon, Lieut. V. Castner and Harold van Buskirk, fencers, were on the team but the Uruguayans registered three more touches than their conquerors. The Argentine team defeated Belgium.

Both the United States and Argentine teams are considered to have good chances of surviving the elimination rounds, particularly since France, which dominated the foil competitions, makes no claim to superiority in the saber events, although it has strong hopes of placing.

It was extremely hot today and this kept down the attendance in the Olympic Stadium, the Parisians apparently preferring the coolness of the outside sitting and watching the athletes perform in the sultry environs of the city. The appointment to the French Olympic committee which had expected today to be one of the big attendance days of the meet.

The gate receipts for the 1924 Olympic Games reached 4,500,000 francs with yesterday's meet at the Colosseum, St. Denis. Today's receipts and those of the closing day tomorrow, with the Marathon race as a big attraction, are expected by the French committee to bring the total past the 5,000,000 mark.

The tennis, rowing, swimming, wrestling, boxing and other minor events still to be run off during the coming week are estimated as likely to produce more than 1,000,000 francs for admissions bringing the total receipts to between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 francs.

De la Horte, of Belgium, won the individual championship of the Olympic 100-meter freestyle competition yesterday. Duane, of France, was second. The American countrymen both north and south failed to place in the first six. Massart, the 1920 Olympic champion, finished fifth.

3000-METER TEAM RACE

First Heat—Won by Paavo Nurmi, Finland; William Ritola, Finland, second; Tala, Finland, third; W. H. Porter, Great Britain, fourth; H. M. Abrahams, Great Britain, fifth; D. McDonald, Great Britain, sixth; Davoli, Italy, seventh; Gunnar, Norway, eighth; W. R. Seagrove, Australia, ninth; Anderson, Norway, tenth; Finland, win in eighth place with six points. Great Britain came in with six points. Time—8m. 47s.

Second Heat (five to qualify for finals Sunday)—Won by Frigerio, Italy; C. C. McMaster, South Africa, second; Schwab, Switzerland, third; Pradejada, Italy, fourth; E. Clark, Great Britain, fifth; Jones of Olympia Fields Club, Country Club, Chicago, fifth; W. E. Johnson, United States, third; E. Harper, Great Britain, fourth; Lauvaux, France, fifth; Arthur Studenroth, Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, sixth. Time—8m. 54s.

10,000-METER WALK

Second Heat (five to qualify for finals Sunday)—Won by Frigerio, Italy; C. C. McMaster, South Africa, second; Schwab, Switzerland, third; Pradejada, Italy, fourth; E. Clark, Great Britain, fifth; Jones of Olympia Fields Club, Country Club, Chicago, fifth; W. E. Johnson, United States, third; E. Harper, Great Britain, fourth; Lauvaux, France, fifth; Arthur Studenroth, Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, sixth. Time—8m. 54s.

FORREST WINS JUNIOR TITLE

BELMONT, Mass., July 12—M. W. Forrest of Lowell, member of the Vesper Country Club, is today Massachusetts junior golf champion, as a result of his victory over Charles MacAndrew of Dorchester and Scarborough Golf Club, Franklin Park, 4 and 2 in the final-round encounter yesterday at the Belmont Spring Country Club.

PICK-UPS

Marston, Jones and Sweetser Invited

AST and west broke even on series winning in the American League. New York and Boston entered representatives won while Chicago and St. Louis respectively, while Cleveland and Detroit, western visitors, defeated Philadelphia and Washington respectively. New York, the American, and Boston, the National, did the same against St. Louis. Detroit won three, lost one and tied one against Washington, while Cleveland won three and lost two to Philadelphia.

In the National League the series were also even. New York won for the west, while Boston, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, the other three, broke even. Pittsburgh won two and lost one to the Braves; Brooklyn did likewise with Chicago. Cincinnati won four and lost one to Philadelphia and New York won two and lost one in St. Louis.

Evans has won the crown more times than any other golfer ever held a title of like magnitude. Last year Sweetser entered the meet at Cleveland but was defeated by Evans in the semifinals of the thirty-eighth hole.

The Western Golf Association has

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FARM STRIKE DENIED

LONDON, Ontario, July 9—A survey fails to reveal anything like the alleged "farmers' strike" in Ontario. The statement of W. O. Galloway, director of statistics and publications branch of the provincial department of agriculture, to the effect that agriculturists were adopting a "ca' canny" attitude this year, and that this in effect was a movement approximating a strike, is regarded lightly by farm leaders. They say the crop production is being curtailed, but not the usual regulation of supply by demand.

It is conceded that Ontario's fields, now approaching the first grain harvest time, are not bearing a maximum crop. In order to do this, the farmers would have to employ a great deal of additional labor, which would be profitable only if prices of the products were higher than they are now. Hence the maximum crop was not sown, several kinds of crop were eliminated from the program altogether, and the acreage of the staples reduced to correspond with the will of the farmer to manage it single-handed. This, according to the Middlesex department of agriculture, is the secret of the "farmers' strike" charges.

ENIGRATION FROM ANTWERP
BRUSSELS, June 30 (Special Correspondence)—During the month of May, 1924, 598 emigrants sailed from the port of Antwerp. Of these, 327 went to Quebec, 84 to New York, 25 to South Africa, 10 to Buenos Aires, 8 to Brazil. Among them emigrated 140 Belgians, 85 Czechoslovakians, 67 Rumanians, 68 Dutch, 48 Americans, 19 Swiss, 16 Poles, 5 British and 3 French.

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THE HOME FORUM

Where the Inn Has Its Part in History

WHEN the average American makes his plan to "do England" (abominable phrase) in a certain number of days, he is quite sure to leap from Stratford-on-Avon to London by way of Oxford, tarrying for breath, and probably for luncheon, at the university town. And if there is one thing more than another there that looms large in his fancy it is, sadly enough, neither any one of the colleges nor yet the famous High Street. It is, you may be quite sure, the Mitre Inn; and lest my assertion be questioned, I shall proceed to offer evidence of its soundness in the nature of this incident. Not so many years ago a tourist from the United States, with his family, was making the "grand tour" of England: London, Warwick, Stratford, Oxford, and back to London. Leaving Stratford in the morning with the intention of lunching at Oxford, and finding that a little time remained for the colleges, he wired to mine host of the Mitre Inn thus: "Have luncheon for six at 1 o'clock; have keys of the university ready at 12:15." Determination was strong within him to do justice to "the university," even at the expenditure of as much as forty-five minutes of time!

The Mitre is truly a wonderful old place, almost a part of the great educational system itself. In its historic and literary associations. Recollection is keen of my tarry there directly after landing at Southampton, and especially of the difficulty of finding one's way anywhere above stairs, in the maze of narrow winding passages, and even more narrow stairways. And the famous "coffee room," with its Chippendale furniture, its splendid massive sideboard, and its Vernon silver, is one of the most remarkable of any of the English inns.

But the Mitre is only one of many; for in the history, and more especially in the literature, of no country in the world has the inn played so large a part as in that of England.

The American tourist is most familiar with the inns of Dickens, but there are many more famous than those which Mr. Pickwick and his friends frequented, many more aged and more attractive. Up to half a century ago, the inn was an important national institution in England, as today it is one of the attractions for the stranger in this fair land. In the coaching days it was, as Lord William Pitt Lennox says, "one of the crossroads of the United Kingdom, this long, low, homely-looking place, in and out of which the coaches pulled at all hours of the day and night." Thus he describes the famous "White Horse Inn," in Piccadilly, which stood on the site of one of the great modern structures of today. "Few sights were more amusing. What confusion

what a babel of tongues! The tumult, the noise, was worthy the pen of a Boz, or the pencil of Cruikshank. People rushing hither and thither, some who had come too early, and more who had come too late. There were carriages, hackney coaches, carts and barrows; porters jostling, cabs elbowing, coachmen wrangling, passengers grumbling, men pushing, women scolding."

♦ ♦ ♦

From the Tabard Inn which, until 1875, stood across the river in Southwark, there set forth on that spring morning, more than five and a quarter centuries ago, the thirty Canterbury Pilgrims, and thus immortality lent to the name. But the Tabard of the last century was not that of 1388, which was burned or pulled down in the seventeenth century. There is still in existence, however, as a place of entertainment, the George Inn, at Dorchester, fifty miles out of London on the Oxford road, which Byam Shaw used as a model in his famous painting "The Canterbury Pilgrims."

London, unfortunately, has nothing left of its famous old inns, whose names are so inseparably connected with England's great. They have been sacrificed to the thing called progress. But there are many still left in the country; and it is thitherward one must turn to find those centuries-old places of entertainment and lavish hospitality about which is woven the spell of romantic literature, and where there have transpired many notable happenings in a nation's history.

It is, perhaps, better that more than one charming little flower-covered inn lies well off the beaten track, and is thus unknown to the tourist. For the fine Lygon Arms, at charming Broadway, that Worcestershire village which nestles so comfortably at the foot of the Cotswold Hills, and the noted old "Shakespeare Hostelrie" at Stratford, are examples of what happens when the old inn is abandoned entirely to the brief-tarrying and large-spending tourist. Something seems to have preserved the equally famous New Inn, at Gloucester, from the fate of being a tourist resort. Yet its guest-book is an interesting reading as those of the Lygon Arms or the Shakespeare, and it is known to the artists, writers and travelers of every land. No change has there been through the centuries in its cobbed courtyard, its vine-hung galleries, its low-studded, oaken-raftered chambers. And John Twining, who founded the inn in 1456, might well recognize it today.

The Bell Inn, at Rochester, described succinctly yet sufficiently by Mr. Jingle as "a good house, good beds," is still that in very truth unaltered even in name. And The Fountains, at Canterbury, said to have been the gathering-place of the rioters against St. Thomas in 1770, is still an inn, and claiming to be the oldest in England. Yet even against evidence the ancient "George" at Salisbury makes a similar claim. Mr. Pepys' diary records the fact that he once put up at the George, and that he was "made because of the high charge." As to age, though, the Fighting Cocks, at St. Albans, insists that it is not only the oldest inn but even the oldest inhabited house in all England. And its pugnacious sign modestly explains that it was "Rebuilt after the Flood!"

♦ ♦ ♦

When Hawthorne was touring England, mostly on foot, he made it a point to search out the inns of English literature, and he declares that he was disappointed in being unable to find, at Litchfield, the inn so feebly referred to in "Puritan's Beau Strategem." Yet he was easily satisfied by finding entertainment at the Black Swan, once owned by Dr. Johnson, and which still offers its hospitality to the traveler. And in the pleasant little town of Tewkesbury, the Bell Inn, of "John Halifax, Gentleman," is quite in evidence, almost in shadow of the Abbey, and having a rose-hedged bowing-green upon which any number of great ones are said to have diverted themselves. At the King's Arms, in Godalming, Peter the Great, and his score of retainers, found entertainment upon his historic visit to England. The landlord's bill is preserved in the collections of the Bodleian Library, and it reveals the fact that, as trenchermen, the distinguished guests of the King's Arms were of startling prowess.

The Midland inn, as often as not half-timbered and flower-covered, is altogether in keeping with the country's ineffable charm. Well off the beaten way, at the tiny village of Chaddesley Corbett, only a score of miles from Birmingham, is the Talbot, unchanged for centuries, frequented by many artists and writers. The inn at Cumnor, where begins "Kenilworth," still exists, as does the Jolly Farmer, at Farham, birthplace of William Cobbett. But about the delightful "White Swan," at Henley-in-Arden, hard by Stratford, clings renown indeed; for it is here, Midlanders insist, that Shenstone found such hospitality as to inspire his poem lines,

"Who'er has travelled life's dull round,
Where's his staves may have been,
May sigh to think he still has found
His warmest welcome at an inn."

And at an inn of old England, beyond that of any other land, his welcome would have been warm in very truth.

M. T. G.

Silence

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Silence is the sum of all unuttered things; a multitude of still small voices; the flight of birds on windless wings, and undertones of woodland song. Mute melody when star-light sings; a psalm of praise with golden sun-rise; the color-chords which sun-light flings from wings of darting dragon-flies.

Arthur J. Peel.

July Music

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
A golden velvet bumble bee,
Droning away in the yellow clover.
Heavy with honey, sleepily mumbling,
Tells me now that the spring is over.

The high, hot song of the shrill cicada
Sounds from the pink acacia tree,
Forth the essence of summer pouring
In one long note of ecstasy.

Organ hum of the bumble bee,
Golden flute from the bobolink's throat
Makes a summer orchestra mingling
With the cicada's violin note.

The high, tender days of May time,
Loveliest the warm sweet breath of June.
But the zenith of all the summer is
Thrilling in the perfect song of July at noon.

Erica Seifridge.

mark, that "of all the cantos which are canted in this canting world, though the canto of hypocrites may be the worst, the canto of criticism is the most tormenting," one welcomes Pepys's frankness with delight, even when he commits the last of sins, that of differing from one's self. A lord writes verses? And we must go down on our knees and admire them, because he is a lord? No, sir! "Thereabouts I to a barber's shop to have my hair cut, and there met with a copy of verses, mightily commended by some gentlemen there, of my Lord Mordaunt's. . . . They are but sorry things; only a lord made them." As for "Hudibras," the best seller of the day, Pepys simply cannot go at all. He buys it and is bored and sells it again. Then he buys another copy and makes another effort. No use whatever: the stuff is not to his taste, and there is no more to be said about it.—Gamaliel Bradford, in "The Soul of Samuel Pepys."

I never knew till now
That knitting held such charm.
Until I saw those slender fingers move,
Like ivory shuttles, to and fro:
Not hastily, but with a leisurely grace
Weaving that silken web with her fair hands.

On an Italian Lady Knitting

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

She sits so still!
One would not think she moved.
Her dusky hair makes rippling shade
About her brow and downcast eyes.
Her softly-folded lips,
Not vivid-red like pomegranate flower,
But deeper ruby like the fruit itself,
Enhance the glowing pallor of her face.

Helen Percival.



Branch With Apple Blossom. From an Etching by Miss Anna Airy

Samuel Pepys's Literary Taste

IT IS always a joy to come across Miss Anna Airy's work, be it water color or etching. One recognizes so readily that it is the outcome of a pronounced artistic temperament, and that Miss Airy has the gift of expressing what she desires to convey in a singularly direct and adequate manner. There is something well defined, one is almost tempted to use the word clarified, in her work whatever the medium she employs, an utter absence of flippancy; in fact, to apply a simile from another domain of art, it rather recalls some music by masters of the past, Gluck, perhaps. She uses both her needle and brush with great skill, giving plastic strength, all within its proper scope, to her graphic efforts and in her colors there is purity and charm, a subtle harmonious manner. 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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1924

EDITORIALS

It was a capital idea for the editors of Harper's Magazine to invite Mr. A. G. Gardiner, the well-known English journalist, to write, as they say, "with complete frankness on the present state of feeling between his country and the United States." It is curious, however, that Mr. Gardiner seems to find that state of feeling, so far as Americans are concerned, much less friendly than the ordinary observer would think. It would have helped Mr. Gardiner in the development of his theme if he had attended the last conventions of the two great American political parties, and particularly so if he had been informed, prior to his doing so, regarding the ordinary practice at such gatherings.

For the first time in probably forty years, the eternal Irish question found no place in the discussions of either convention. There was no appeal made for sympathy for Ireland, nor any demand made that "the brutality of the British oppressor" should be roundly denounced. The Irish delegations, which in the past besieged the doors of the committees on resolutions and threatened unutterable things unless something was done for Ireland, were missing; and with their disappearance there vanished any possibility of an utterance which could in the slightest degree be regarded as unfriendly to Great Britain.

We think that the attitude of entire satisfaction with Anglo-American relations which was apparent in both of these great representative bodies was largely influenced by the fact that Great Britain had acceded to American representations in regard to liquor smuggling, and had negotiated the treaty extending the power of search of the United States over British vessels to points on the high seas twelve miles off shore. In all probability, before another group of conventions comes around, the British Government will have seen the wisdom of suppressing, so far as its laws permit, the present methods by which British shipowners strive to evade the prohibition law of the United States.

Nothing in the platform of either American party indicates anything but the utmost friendship for Great Britain, and it is perhaps worthy of note that the Democrats nominated a former ambassador to the Court of St. James's without the point ever being raised against him that he had been too near royalty. With such an attitude assumed by the most prominent politicians of the country, who may fairly be expected to reflect public sentiment, it would seem that laborious discussions by journalists of reasons for the antagonism of the United States to Great Britain are somewhat redundant and beyond the fact.

When Mr. Gardiner's contribution on this subject is carefully studied, it would seem to be far from being likely to cast oil on troubled waters, if, indeed, the waters are troubled. It is largely a proclamation of the great and generous deeds done by Great Britain during the World War, and an expression of wonder that the people of the United States are not constantly lost in admiration of them. It is, moreover, from first to last tinged with that attitude of hostility to France which seems to be the dominant sentiment of every British writer today. He says, for example, that "the peaceful penetration of the American press with French influence has been one of the most obvious and sinister facts in the public life of America today."

We are interested in this charge of the boring-from-within methods of the French. The Christian Science Monitor is perhaps the most thoroughly international paper published in the United States. If any paper should be cognizant of any effort of the French to exert such a sinister influence, it would be this one. And yet we can recall no instance of the French Government, through any of its representatives, attempting to influence the course of the Monitor in any way.

Into this office comes pretty regularly a circular of the French Information Bureau which contains statistics and other information of notable value. Probably if we said it was supported by the French Government there would be a prompt and indignant denial. But at about the same intervals comes another circular emanating from British sources, giving international information, most of it, so far as we can discover, correct, but all of it redoubling to the honor and glory of John Bull and his tight little island. That the British Government has anything to do with this we have no belief; nevertheless, it affords a complete antidote to the only example of French propaganda with which we are familiar. Leaflets, circulars, and periodicals of the same kind come from many of the countries of continental Europe. The only considerable one which seems to maintain an attitude of aloofness and indifferent silence is the Soviet Government of Russia, which every now and then is accused of spending millions of dollars for the purpose of influencing the foreign press.

These charges of propaganda on the part of European governments are easy to make, but hard to prove. Mr. Gardiner's article would have been quite as convincing and less irritating if he had omitted the repeated pin-pricks with which he harasses the American who hopes to see England and France as harmonious in peace as they were in war. But whatever is to be said of the line of his argument, his conclusion expresses the view which the Monitor has long held, and which we believe is supported by a vast majority of opinion in the United States. "It would be true today," he declares, "to say that America and England can save the world, and that no other powers can. But they cannot save it without mutual confidence and good will. It is this fact which makes the promotion of solid, enduring friendship between the two nations the highest concern of human society."

THE definite closing of a Russo-Japanese agreement hangs fire, though persisting reports from Tokyo show it a highly probable entry on the official books of a near future. The best-informed papers in the islands state categorically that the relations of the peoples form the text for constant discussion in the new Kato Cabinet, but the Premier yet hesitates to take the final step. When this treaty comes, if it comes, it will exhibit two aspects not only of large but of perhaps primary import. Foremost must be set the fact that a step may have been taken toward a regrouping of the powers with a Far Eastern influence thrown strongly into the scales. Were the lands of the Shoguns and the Soviets to become allied, either China or Germany might be drawn into their orbit, and the one happening would be strategically as potent as the other. This, however, may be left for later consideration.

The second matter—of immediate sort—may be summed up in four words: "All Sakhalin for Japan." It may be made fully clear by some such brief as this:

North Sakhalin certainly is possessed of some oil and may show itself exceedingly rich in the mineral.

Japan needs oil so greatly that she would go far to increase her holdings; for instance, canceling Russia's political debt to her and according Moscow due Jure recognition.

Russia has no need for more oil than she now controls in her famous fields west of the Urals.

Russia mightily desires the improved standing, political and financial, to be won by more "first class" official friends.

Wherefore it must seem that a mutually profitable bargain waits to be struck between these states as regards the island in the Sea of Okhotsk, which they have shared since Portsmouth's treaty, in 1905.

It is, indeed, an open secret in circles intimately conversant with this situation that the very crux of any agreement is the future control of Sakhalin. There is no good reason to question that this is fact, although it is belittled obviously both in Moscow and Tokyo. Russia proclaims in almost so many words, "We shall never consider the alienation of our territory," and Japan commits herself to nothing, one way or the other; is indifferent, if you please. All of which is the quite usual Oriental way of initiating properly an interesting transaction.

The need for petroleum in the Island Kingdom of the Pacific was adequately outlined in an interview given to this paper less than a month ago by Mr. Kenzo Sato, a chemical engineer on the staff of the Nippon Oil Company, Ltd. His country now produces only 350,000 tons yearly, high grade or low, which falls so far short of the demand that in 1923 \$10,000,000 worth was imported. So it naturally follows that Japan seeks oil—as when (to give a single instance) last April saw her trade and various missions busy in Persia, where no agents of hers had been since the seventies.

As to petroleum deposits in the island north of Yezo, there can be little doubt. The lower portion (Japan's for the past nineteen years) is producing steadily, though neither in great quantity nor of high quality. Russia's area to the north is reputed by geologic authorities to be wonderfully rich, a report, which, however, remains to be proved. Some test wells are said to have borne out all forecasts.

There is, of course, a possible American complication in whatever changed control may take place. The Sinclair Company obtained a 1000-square-mile concession there in the open days of 1923, though all attempts to develop or even prospect have been prevented by the Tokyo authorities—in occupation since the Nikolaevsk massacre of 1920. The Americans recently have been reassured by Moscow that their holdings will be respected. Russia's present mission in China has been speaking, too, the gist of its outgivings being that its Government has "no intention of ceding Sakhalin"; would, on the contrary, "insist on Japan's unconditional withdrawal," but then would "gladly discuss fisheries or other concessions."

There are not a few reasons why the Mikado's Ministry would like to control this much-discussed island in its entirety. Alluvial gold is there. A considerable coal field, too. The forests are extensive. The herring fisheries are profitable. It would be a practicable outlet, also, for Japan's overplus of population, since the climate (quite like that of British Columbia) is such that the somewhat sensitive folk from Dai Nippon thrive under it. But, when all is claimed and granted, there remains one factor figuring most weightily in whatever solution of the equation may be gained—oil.

WHEN American voters, members of that huge majority of citizens classified as the "rank and file," complaining of political ills, are reminded that the remedy is entirely in their own hands, that they get just the government they deserve, etc., their usual answers are: "Oh, what's the use?" or "You can't reform politics," or "Politicians are all alike, good for nothing." These expressions, while they unfortunately have some basis in observed facts, are too indiscriminate. The mental attitude they denote is far too extreme. It excuses, and tries to justify, and intensifies political inertia, laziness and neglect of public duties that give the unscrupulous ones among politicians the very opportunities they seek.

If voters of the kind described would look about them, they could discover many politicians unlike those so often denounced. They would see that there are men in public office who use their powers for the benefit of the citizens as a whole and that there are reformers in executive positions who are not "dreamers," but are more practical than those politicians so often labeled "practical." It is of value in getting a right perspective of political life to notice a case of this kind. In doing so one need not "boom" the official who exhibits the desirable traits or produces the results described. He can be considered simply as an example of the sort the voters can elect, if they so desire, and as a proof that such men are available.

Sakhalin, Oil and Diplomacy

A brief news dispatch recently published quoted a very few figures given by Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania in telling some of the things done by his administration in the first fourteen months of its management of the State's affairs. He declared that \$40,000 of the money of the people had been saved every working day through abolition of "political snags," wiping out of "political favoritism," buying supplies "honestly, intelligently, and economically" and by placing the State's work on a "sound business basis."

A simple process in mathematics will show that the saving of \$40,000 each working day means the accumulation of about \$12,000,000 in a year, which can be devoted to the beneficial activities of the commonwealth instead of being frittered away, and lost to the people who contributed it in taxes, in the futile and harmful ways described by the Governor—those wrongful uses of public funds that make the public so critical of "politicians" and "politics."

The achievement of Governor Pinchot in this one particular is worthy of careful consideration along lines such as these: It is distinctly practical; it must appeal to business men and all taxpayers; it shows the possibility of applying common sense methods to the management of a state's affairs; it proves the immense value of using such methods in relation to public affairs; if it can be done in Pennsylvania, where a different sort of politics has been long in vogue, it can be done anywhere, provided the public will only throw off its lethargy and take that efficient and commanding part in public matters to which both duty and opportunity so urgently call them.

Governor Pinchot's record in this connection provides a forceful and striking answer to the often expressed and pessimistic exclamation: "Oh, what's the use!"

LOOKING far ahead of his time, a German professor is collecting phonograph records, which he is said to guarantee for 10,000 years, to appease the intelligent curiosity of posterity about the present age. Imagination conjures up a picture of Mr. and Mrs. Posterity selecting a record from their collection of "numerous speeches and sayings gathered from the natives of many countries," and listening with delight while the selected native mechanically addresses the family. Times will have changed, even beyond the reminiscent memory of Grandfather and Grandmother Posterity, and one is justified in wondering upon what kind of chairs, to consider a single detail, they will be sitting and with what kind of toy Baby Posterity will beguile the tedious hour while the curious elders are thus being "enlightened."

Of course they will observe the fact that human utterance has materially changed, and the Posterity family may marvel at the oddities and quaintness of the selected native's pronunciation. The younger Posterity perchance may even giggle, for, unless human nature shall have greatly changed, they will consider their own pronunciation much better than anyone else's. But whether they will be edified by what they will be listening to is an altogether different matter. Indeed, while such records might fascinate students and present problems for their erudite consideration, it is extremely doubtful if they would be of the slightest real interest or use to our friends, the Posterity.

And then, too, supposing the German professor's records should eventually be discovered by excavation in an age that, having long forgotten the phonograph, would wonder what they were and try to decipher them as presenting an unknown writing. Then, instead of enriching posterity with immediately recognizable knowledge, he would have provided a puzzle for archaeologists comparable to those records of the ancient Minoan civilization which are undoubtedly records, but which nobody can read. Or, again, they might be regarded as symbols of some forgotten religion, the Cult of the Disk, perhaps a form of sun worship.

One would not, however, wish necessarily to discourage the professor. His motive, doubtless, is worthy and disinterested, and if his records (and a phonograph) survive they will surely give posterity food for thought, and material on which to exercise its intellectual ingenuity. Students of literature may even argue that similar things were what suggested the phrase, "Sonorous metal blowing material sounds," to the poet Milton when he was writing "Paradise Lost."

Phonograph Records and the Posterity Family

The Ancient Olympic Games

THE Paris Olympic Games will be the eighth of the revised series which began at Athens in 1896. But the original games date back into the mists of antiquity, 776 B. C. being the accepted date of the first Olympiad. These games were a great event in the lives of the ancient Greeks. They were not merely an athletic festival but a religious and political occasion of the first importance. For they were held in honor of the Olympian, Zeus, a god in whom all sections of the widely scattered Greek—or, as they called themselves, Hellenic—race had a share. Thus the games had their international aspect, in that every four years citizens of all the Hellenic states met there and celebrated their common origin for a brief period before settling down again to their almost chronic state of war.

But for the average Hellenic no doubt the sporting side of Olympia made the strongest appeal. The ancient Hellenes were the keenest athletes of the ancient world and even maybe of all times. An Olympic victory meant undying fame not only for the individual victor but for the state which nurtured him and for the fellow citizens who urged him on to victory. So for the week that preceded the games the dusty roads of Greece were crowded with a stream of eager pilgrims. In carriages, on horse or mule back, and a still greater number plodding sturdily afoot, they approached the hot and dusty plain of Elis.

What a wonderful scene! The banks of the River Alpheus already dried up by the summer sun, and the plains round the famous temple of Olympian Zeus are dotted with huts, booths and tents. A gay and chattering crowd throngs the courts of the numerous shrines and temples. Conjurers, soothsayers, hawkers, and minor poets ply their trade. Here and there are more exalted personages such as the tyrant—or king—of some city of Greater Greece who has entered a team in the chariot race and hopes perhaps to regain his waning popularity by leading as the winner of it. Famous philosophers, well-known statesmen, mingle with poets and sculptors.

Others stroll over to the Stadium itself to interview competitors from their own cities and to discuss with their trainers the prospects of their favorites in tomorrow's contests. Others, still more enthusiastic, take up their places in the slopes of the low-lying, rounded hills which form the background of the amphitheater. Seats there are none, the hills themselves being the only accommodation for spectators. Tomorrow they will be packed with dense crowds of onlookers, bareheaded in spite of the blazing midsummer sun, for within the sacred inclosure all heads must be bared.

The crowd is thoroughly representative of the Hellenic world, and not so very different from the democratic crowds that cover Epsom Downs on the English Derby Day—say for one thing. There are no women at Olympia, for the Olympic Games were strictly a male preserve. Only once—if we can believe the ancient chronicles—did a woman venture to enter the sacred inclosure determined to watch the triumph of her son. Discovered, she was apprehended, but the sacrifice was pardoned in consideration of the great love that tempted her.

The competitors themselves have been one month at Olympia. One of the conditions of entry is that each competitor should undergo one month's strict training under the eyes of the Olympic judges. All must be free-born citizens of pure Greek descent. Their training is rigorous and some of the events demand the utmost courage and endurance, for to the Greek athletics were looked upon as a preparation for the wars which were almost continuous in the history of the city states. In the days of hand-to-hand fighting a well-trained and skillful athlete was an asset to his city, and this, no doubt, accounts for the honor which was accorded to an Olympic victor.

At Sparta, for instance, the most militaristic of all the Greek states, an Olympic victor was accorded in battle the place next to the King himself. But indeed all the cities rendered homage to a citizen who obtained an Olympic crown. On his return the community turned out en masse to welcome him; part of the city wall was leveled that he might enter as a conqueror; for the rest of his life he was entitled to dine daily at the public expense; his exploits were enshrined in verse by the greatest poets of the age; his statue was set up within the sacred inclosure of Olympian Zeus. Small wonder, then, if Greek athletes attained a remarkable standard of excellence. Obviously comparisons with modern records are difficult, and "unofficial" records are notoriously unreliable. But allowing for pardonable exaggeration, a long jump of 54 feet is at least noteworthy.

Unfortunately the cult of athletics led to excesses which eventually brought the games into disrepute. Professionalism was introduced. The open air training of classical times gave way to more doubtful methods, and in the year 400 B. C. Euripides complained that "athletes were not the least of the countless plagues of Hellas"—an attack which was probably as bitterly resented as the more recent outburst against "the flannelled fool at the wicket and the muddied oat at the goal."

G. T. C. G.

An Opinion on America's Newspapers

SIR ALFRED ROBBINS, prominent in the Masonic fraternity in England and for years a correspondent for the Birmingham (Eng.) Post, has written "Some Impressions of American Journalism" in a recent issue of the *Newspaper World of London*. Sir Alfred recently completed a three-months tour of the United States. He says in his article:

"Even if an attempt were made to appraise American journalism by the best specimens provided in New York, Washington, Boston, and Philadelphia, the result would be inadequate, not only as not including the more widely-circulated worst, but as excluding all the great newspaper centers outside the states or very near the Atlantic seaboard. It is always to be remembered that there is no such thing as a national newspaper in the United States, the influence of even those best known in this country penetrating little beyond the state of publication."

"Even this limited assertion needs qualification. For example, Buffalo and New York are at opposite ends of New York State, and are 400 miles from each other. St. Louis and Kansas City, in the State of Missouri, are almost precisely the same distance apart. I have been in all four cities, and have read with keen interest the daily papers published in each. But Buffalo seemed to care as little for New York opinion as Kansas City did for that of St. Louis; while, outside the business world and the greater clubs, it is to be doubted whether any one city in each state saw much more of the other state city's journals than did St. Louis those of Buffalo, or Kansas City those of New York."

"Possibly, the nearest approach to a national newspaper is The Christian Science Monitor, published at Boston, a truly admirable journal both in matter and make-up. Its scope and circulation alike are not suggested in the limited title, and it covers a very wide field of social energy; but it would scarcely itself claim to hold in American opinion the position long ago won by *The Times* in the English-speaking world."

Editorial Notes

A \$12,000,000 Answer to an Old Question

WHEN American voters, members of that huge majority of citizens classified as the "rank and file," complaining of political ills, are reminded that the remedy is entirely in their own hands, that they get just the government they deserve, etc., their usual answers are: "Oh, what's the use?" or "You can't reform politics," or "Politicians are all alike, good for nothing." These expressions, while they unfortunately have some basis in observed facts, are too indiscriminate. The mental attitude they denote is far too extreme. It excuses, and tries to justify, and intensifies political inertia, laziness and neglect of public duties that give the unscrupulous ones among politicians the very opportunities they seek.

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WITH the completion of the new transcontinental road in Africa, linking up Buta, in the Belgian Congo, with Mongalla, in the Sudan, a distance of nearly 600 miles, those who wish to do so can cross Africa in just a day or two more than three weeks. This crossing would make use of train, automobile, and boat, the terminals of the trip being Masaka, in Uganda, and Boma, at the mouth of the Congo. In passing, the road is supplied with gasoline stations every 100 miles or so. One almost expects to hear next that "Ice Cream and Hot Frankfurters" are also for sale to parched and hungry tourists!

So LONG have citizens of Boston, Mass., steeled themselves to the xylophone effect of Harvard Bridge, that the announcement that the work of resurfacing it is to begin at once seems almost too good to be true. A granite block pavement has been decided upon, and soon the long-familiar loose boards and gaping holes of the roadway will be a thing of the forgotten past. Somehow, now that the famous bridge is really to receive attention, one feels a sense almost of losing a friend when one thinks that shortly the clash and clang of timber against timber, as traffic speeds across its length, will be silenced forever.